

REPORT OF THE BOARD
OF PUBLIC WELFARE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 * * * 1929

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REPORT OF THE
BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
OF THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA

WITH REPORTS OF CHARITABLE
AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
AND AGENCIES

1929



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929



MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

	Time expires June 30—
John Joy Edson	1930
Mrs. Hugh S. Cumming	1930
W. W. Millan	1930
Frederick W. McReynolds	1932
M. M. Doyle	1932
Mrs. Charles Goldsmith	1932
George M. Kober, M. D.	1934
Mrs. Emmett J. Scott	1934
H. J. Crosson, M. D.	1934

OFFICERS

JOHN JOY EDSON, *Chairman*

W. W. MILLAN, *Vice Chairman*

MRS. CHARLES GOLDSMITH, *Secretary*

GEORGE S. WILSON, *Director of Public Welfare and Executive Officer of the Board*
PAUL L. KIRBY, *Assistant Director of Public Welfare*

STANDING COMMITTEES

Child welfare.—W. W. Millan, chairman; Frederick W. McReynolds, Mrs. Emmett J. Scott.

Home care for dependent children.—John Joy Edson, chairman; Mrs. Hugh S. Cumming, W. W. Millan.

Medical service.—George M. Kober, chairman; Mrs. Hugh S. Cumming, Frederick W. McReynolds.

Penal and correctional institutions.—M. M. Doyle, chairman; George M. Kober, John Joy Edson, Mrs. Charles Goldsmith.

Feeble-minded and insane.—H. J. Crosson, chairman; M. M. Doyle, Mrs. Charles Goldsmith.

Miscellaneous institutions.—Mrs. Charles Goldsmith, chairman; H. J. Crosson, Mrs. Emmett J. Scott.

**INSTITUTIONS UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT
OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan, Va.	District Training School, Annapolis Junction, Md.
District of Columbia Reformatory, Lorton, Va.	Industrial Home School.
Washington Asylum and Jail.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.
National Training School for Girls.	Home for Aged and Infirm.
Gallinger Municipal Hospital.	Municipal Lodging House.
Tuberculosis Hospital.	Receiving Home for Children.

INSTITUTIONS WITH WHICH THE BOARD HAS CONTRACTUAL OR OTHER RELATIONS, MAKING THEM SUBJECT TO VISITATION

National Training School for Boys.	Washington Home for Incurables.
Freedmen's Hospital.	Temporary Home for Union Ex-Soldiers and Sailors.
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.	Florence Crittenton Home.
Children's Hospital.	Southern Relief Society.
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Columbia Polytechnic Institute.
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	

OTHER ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON BY THE BOARD

Acts as guardian for dependent and delinquent children committed by the juvenile court.

Provides home care for children under 16 years of age under the act to provide home care for dependent children, approved June 22, 1926.

Furnishes transportation to send to their places of residence nonresident indigent persons.

Returns to their places of residence nonresident insane persons.

Provides medical care through physicians to the poor for indigent sick persons not otherwise provided for.

Operates an ambulance service for the removal of indigent sick persons to hospitals, institutions, etc.

Public institutions	Location	Superintendent
District of Columbia Workhouse	Occoquan, Va.	M. M. Barnard, general superintendent; Arthur L. Pettitt, assistant; Georgiana Cosman, matron.
District of Columbia Reformatory	Lorton, Va.	M. M. Barnard, general superintendent; A. C. Tawse, assistant.
Washington Asylum and Jail	Nineteenth and C Streets SE., Washington, D. C.	M. M. Barnard, general superintendent; W. L. Peak, assistant.
National Training School for Girls (colored).	Conduit Road and District line, Washington, D. C.	Miss Lottie R. Richardson.
National Training School for Girls (white).	Murkirk, Md.	Dr. Edgar A. Boeck.
Gallinger Municipal Hospital	Nineteenth and E Streets SE., Washington, D. C.	Dr. Joseph Winthrop Peabody.
Tuberculosis Hospital	Fourteenth and Upshur Streets NW., Washington, D. C.	
District Training School	Annapolis Junction, Md.	Dr. Kenneth B. Jones.
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	Blue Plains, D. C.	Wendell P. Tucker.
Industrial Home School	2575 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.	Earle W. Cassie.
Receiving Home for Children	816 Potomac Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.	E. S. Arnold.
Home for Aged and Infirm	Blue Plains, D. C.	Frank B. Haskell.
Municipal Lodging House	312 Twelfth Street NW., Washington, D. C.	Henry A. Koeh.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

To the Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Public Welfare transmits its third annual report, the same being for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929.

The organization of the board with lists of its officers and the members of the several standing committees is set forth in the introductory pages of this report. The detailed work of the board is carried on through its six standing committees. The work of these committees is reviewed by the board itself, which exercises final authority. The board held 20 meetings, regular or special, during the year.

The text of this report reviews briefly the more important transactions, to which the attention of the commissioners and Congress should be invited. A detailed account of the operations of the several institutions and agencies, under the direction of the board, is contained in the appended reports of the superintendents and supervisors and the statistical tables transmitted herewith.

These tables show an increase in the number of persons cared for at certain institutions but, on the whole, the increase is not more than would naturally be expected in a growing community.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

(Supervises the care and training of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children committed to the guardianship of the board)

This division has immediate direction of the care of dependent, delinquent, and neglected children committed to the guardianship of the board by the juvenile court.

The number of children so committed during the year was 671 as compared with 688 the preceding year. Of these commitments, 614 were for limited periods, being known as temporary commitments, and 57 were permanent commitments—that is, commitments for the period of minority. On June 30, 1929, the number of children remaining under guardianship was 1,785 as compared with 1,772 on June 30, 1928. Of the 1,785 wards under care June 30, 1929, 547 were temporary wards and 1,238 minority wards. Of the minority wards, 539 were in free homes, cared for without cost to the board except for supervision. Fifty-eight others were in free institutions.

While the number of permanent wards under care is much larger than the number of temporary wards at any given time, the commitments from year to year shows a very much larger number of temporary commitments than of minority commitments. The large number of minority wards under care is accounted for by the accumulation of commitments year after year. The board is usually

able to make more or less permanent arrangements for the care and education of its minority wards by placing them in free homes, boarding homes, or institutions as their needs demand. It is not possible to make permanent arrangements for the care of temporary wards, because a ward of this class must, in a short time, usually a few months, be returned to the court or discharged from guardianship. An undue proportion of the time and effort of the division is necessarily expended on temporary wards because they come and go in so much larger numbers than do the permanent wards.

It has been found, upon investigation, that in many instances of temporary commitments family readjustments that warrant the return of these children to their homes in a comparatively short time can be made. It is believed that if arrangements could be made for more adequate investigations before cases are presented to the court many commitments would be avoided. Many commitments, especially temporary ones, are the result of applications made to court by individuals or agencies other than the Board of Public Welfare. Apparently, in many instances, such cases are brought into court without adequate preliminary investigation. Our Division of Child Welfare, during the year, investigated 505 cases of alleged dependency and neglect reported to it, and after investigation it was deemed necessary to present only 52 of them to the court with petitions for public guardianship. This experience emphasizes the importance of preliminary investigation and efforts at adjustment before petitions are filed.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR WHITE CHILDREN

(A temporary home for the reception and training of white children—boys and girls.)

The daily average at this school for the fiscal year was 93, as compared with 94 the preceding year. The future status of the Industrial Home School for White Children, located on Wisconsin Avenue, remains undetermined. An act of Congress passed March 3, 1927, authorizes the sale, in the discretion of the commissioners, of the property of this school and the use of the funds thus obtained for acquirement of a new site and erection of suitable buildings thereon. The Board of Public Welfare has formally recommended to the commissioners that this property be sold and the funds used for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings for a new institution. The National Capital Park and Planning Commission has recommended to the commissioners that the property be not sold but held for use as a public park.

The commissioners now have the matter under consideration and have indicated that they hope to reach an early decision. In view of the fact that the buildings on the present site are so antiquated and unsuitable for the purposes of the school, it seems most desirable that this matter be decided without delay and that in case the commissioners decide not to sell the property an estimate should be submitted for an appropriation to purchase land and erect new buildings for the institution.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN

(An industrial school for the training of colored boys)

The daily average number at this school during the year was 111 as against 109 the preceding year. The grounds and buildings are in a satisfactory condition, but the accommodations are insufficient. There are from 60 to 80 boys needing the care of such an institution as this that can not be received because of limited accommodations. Some of these are in private homes and private institutions. This arrangement is not giving satisfactory results. The board has submitted estimates for enlargement of the accommodations at the school and earnestly urges the importance of appropriations for that purpose.

This school, with its limited equipment, is giving valuable training to boys in agriculture, domestic science, and several of the mechanical trades, blacksmithing, shoemaking, automobile repairs, etc.

RECEIVING HOME FOR CHILDREN

(Detention home for children pending disposition by the courts or otherwise)

The receiving home for the temporary care of children awaiting a permanent disposition, authorized by Congress in the appropriation bill approved May 21, 1928, was opened October 24, 1928, in a building at 816 Potomac Avenue SE. The building, a new apartment house, was the most available that could be found after an exhaustive canvass throughout the city. With necessary alterations in the internal arrangements, it has been made reasonably satisfactory for the time being. There should, however, be provided, as soon as possible, a building planned and erected for the specific purpose in view. No building not specifically designed to meet the needs of such an institution can be made entirely satisfactory.

The number of children received from the time the building was opened in October, 1928, until June 30, 1929, was 1,402. The children, upon being received, are given proper medical examination and a record is made of the known circumstances in each case. It is the aim of the home to provide only a temporary care, and cases are disposed of by presentation to the court, by return of children to their homes, or otherwise as promptly as possible. There are usually about 35 children in the home, and all kinds of conditions are represented in these cases. The great majority of the children are brought in by the police, charged with offenses usually of a more or less minor character, though we have had a number charged with serious offenses—in one case three boys charged with murder. It is unfortunate that children charged with major offenses should be brought into such close contact with the other children, and we repeat our recommendation made at the time the home was established to the effect that persons charged with serious crimes should not be kept at the home but should be held in jail.

HOME CARE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The number of families in receipt of allowances under the act to provide home care for dependent children on June 30, 1929, was 135 as compared with 124 on June 30, 1928. The number of children

in these 135 families was 473 as compared with 434 in 124 families on June 30, 1928. The average of total monthly allowances during the year was \$8,374.58 as compared with \$7,408.05 the preceding year. The average monthly allowance for each family was \$62.03 as against \$60.30 the preceding year and the average per child was \$17.68 as against \$17.23 the preceding year.

The low average rate of the allowances emphasizes the fact that in many cases they are not meant to provide complete maintenance. The board encourages and expects members of these families to work and earn in so far as employment can be carried on without danger to the welfare of the children.

All families in receipt of allowances are given constant and careful supervision in their expenditures; the dietary and the living conditions are carefully regulated. A budget of expenditures is required of every family.

It is to be expected that the number of wards under this law will continue to increase from year to year because the law provides that children taken under care shall be cared for until the age of 16 if the need continues and it is to be expected that the number of children received for care will continue to be greater than the number passing from under care for a number of years to come. It is a most gratifying fact in connection with the administration of this law that thus far the number of beneficiaries has not increased to the extent that was, by many, believed inevitable. A marked improvement in the condition of families under the care of the division is noted and in an encouraging number of instances it has been possible, because of increased earning capacity in the family, to discontinue the allowances. During the year 45 new allowances were made and 34 were discontinued.

MEDICAL SERVICE

GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

The most outstanding fact in the public medical service for the care of the indigent during the year was the opening of the new ward building at Gallinger Municipal Hospital. This building was opened for the reception of patients on June 22, 1929. It has a capacity of 304 and is equipped with every modern convenience and requirement for the best medical and surgical care of patients.

Prior to the opening of the new building reorganization of the professional staff of the hospital was effected. The hospital now has a professional staff of adequate numbers, composed of leaders in the several branches of the medical profession.

The superintendent of the hospital has been most energetic and has effected a marked improvement in all departments. His annual report, submitted herewith, sets forth in detail many of the things that have been done which can not be recited here.

As a result of certain charges made in the local press, the Board of Public Welfare made an investigation of the conduct of the hospital and submitted a report thereon to the commissioners under date of September 10, 1929. This report is submitted herewith as an appendix.

With the opening of the new building at Gallinger, Congress took a long step in the direction of providing for all public patients in public institutions and discontinued, in large measure, the contract system with private hospitals. This change became effective July 1, 1929.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

The daily average number of patients at the Tuberculosis Hospital during the year was 129 as compared with 148 the preceding year. It can hardly be expected that this slight decrease in numbers indicates a permanent decline because the numbers have varied from year to year, but on the whole have continued to increase, though not in proportion to the growth and population of the city. It is an encouraging fact that not only is the number of patients in the Tuberculosis Hospital less in proportion to population than it was some years ago, but that the prevalence of the disease in the community has substantially declined.

In accordance with an act of Congress the superintendent's home is being moved from the south side to the north side of Upshur Street. The opening of Thirteenth Street and of Upshur Street made necessary much grading and improvement of the grounds and a change of the entrance roadway. It is planned to do as much as possible with the small appropriation for improvement of buildings and grounds to make more presentable the approaches to the hospital building.

The end porches of the building have been inclosed with glass and made available for the accommodation of patients. This has relieved the congestion heretofore existing. Heating lines are being run to these porches so that they may be available for use in winter as well as in summer. The present heating plant, located in the basement of the hospital building, is inadequate and in cold weather is operated under forced pressure. It will probably be necessary in the near future to provide a new heating plant located outside the hospital building proper.

INSTITUTION FOR THE CARE OF TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN

Congress provided last year for the preparation of plans for the erection of an institution for the care of tuberculous children. The commissioners appointed a special committee, with an assistant engineer commissioner as chairman, to study this matter and present recommendations. The committee has the matter under consideration. It has not yet been determined where this institution will be located or whether it will be administered in conjunction with the Tuberculosis Hospital.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

JAIL

The number of prisoners handled at the jail during the year was 12,247, an increase of 396 over the preceding year. The daily average number was 529 as against 464 the preceding year. Among the offenses most frequently charged were the following: Intoxica-

tion, 5,515; violation of national prohibition law, 583; violation of traffic regulations, 1,815; vagrancy and disorderly conduct, 1,504; assault, 786; larceny and robbery, 883; all other offenses, 1,659.

REFORMATORY

(For confinement and reformation of prisoners serving sentences of one year or more)

The daily average number of prisoners at the reformatory was 439, as against 335 the preceding year. The number remaining on June 30 was 541. This does not indicate an increase in the number of persons convicted, because many of the prisoners have heretofore been sent to the penitentiaries at Atlanta and Leavenworth. With the erection of additional buildings a larger number of prisoners is now sent to the reformatory at Lorton.

Because of the crowded condition of the Federal penitentiaries, the Attorney General has urged that all the District prisoners should be cared for in the local institution. It is the purpose of the board to submit estimates for additional buildings, sufficient to make such provision, within the next year.

The building program at the reformatory has progressed most satisfactorily during the year. There are accommodations for 600 prisoners. The number at the institution has already reached 541.

PRISON INDUSTRIES

Very great development has taken place in the prison industries during the year. The brick plant, foundry, motor-tag shop, broom factory, canning shop, mattress factory, clothing shop, and print shop are now in active operation. The estimated total value of the products of industries at the workhouse and reformatory as set forth in detail in the report of the superintendent of industries submitted herewith, is \$215,854.49.

WORKING-CAPITAL FUND

A careful study and analysis of the operation of the working-capital fund has been made and a change in the form of appropriation has been recommended in our estimates, submitted through the commissioners, to the Bureau of the Budget.

The change is designed to effect a separate and distinct accounting for the industrial enterprises as distinguished from the items for maintenance of the institutions.

LAUNDRY MACHINERY

An acute need at the reformatory is laundry machinery. At present the laundry work is done by hand, and the number of prisoners is such that it is impossible to do the work satisfactorily or during the winter even to have the clothes properly dried. A special estimate is submitted and it is urged that an appropriation be carried in the first deficiency bill so that laundry machinery may be installed at the earliest possible moment.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE

The need of an indeterminate sentence and parole law, applicable to local prisoners, is keenly felt. Our committee on penal institutions is preparing the draft of a proposed bill which the board will submit to Congress for consideration at its coming regular session.

WORKHOUSE

(A place for the confinement and employment of petty criminals sentenced for terms of one year or less)

The daily average number of prisoners at the workhouse was 685 as compared with 666 the preceding year. The work of erection of new brick buildings to take the place of the temporary wooden structures has progressed satisfactorily during the year. Dormitories for the accommodation of 400 prisoners have already been completed and work is now progressing on additional buildings. A detailed report of the buildings constructed and planned is submitted with the estimates of appropriations. The work on these buildings has been performed by the prisoners. All are properly and well constructed. The work of reconditioning the brick plant and rebuilding the wharves, authorized by Congress last winter, has been practically completed. The plant is now in condition to turn out more and better brick than ever before.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Institutions for the training of incorrigible boys and girls committed by the courts for minor offenses)

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The daily average number of District of Columbia boys cared for at the National Training School for Boys was 90, as compared with 123 the preceding year. The training school for boys is a well-equipped institution conducted by the Federal Government, and the District of Columbia boys are paid for at the actual cost, determined by the board of trustees. The average cost for the past year was \$7.50 per week per capita.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of District boys at the training school during recent years. The number during the past year was only slightly more than one-half the number 10 years ago. Some of the reasons for this decrease are a general improvement of conditions and a growing tendency toward inflicting milder correction rather than sending boys to this institution for offenses not serious.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The daily average number of girls at the National Training School for Girls was 111, as compared with 119 the preceding year. Of this number 90 were colored girls at the Conduit Road branch of the school and 21 were white girls at the branch at Muirkirk, Md.

The work of painting and improvement of buildings at the Conduit Road branch has been continued during the year. Additional funds are still needed to complete this work and an estimate for appropriation for that purpose has been submitted. A laundry is being installed in the basement of the new building at the Muirkirk branch.

It will be necessary also to provide some strong rooms for restraining of unruly inmates at this branch. Occasionally some inmates become violent and restraint is necessary. There is at present no secure place for confinement of unruly girls.

FEEBLE-MINDED AND INSANE

The daily average number of District insane cared for during the year at St. Elizabeths Hospital was 2,281, as compared with 2,193 the preceding year. The cost per capita during the year was \$1.92 $\frac{1}{5}$ per day. This is the cost of care reported by the Department of the Interior.

Our committee on the care of insane and feeble-minded is now collecting information with a view to preparing a bill covering the commitment of the insane which will provide for a simple method of admission for patients and eliminate the harshness of legal procedure entailed by the present law which requires a jury trial and a finding that a person is a dangerous lunatic before he can be admitted to St. Elizabeths Hospital.

DEPORTATION

Investigation as to the ability to pay for treatment is made by inspectors of the board in all cases of commitment to St. Elizabeths and effort is made to collect payment wherever possible. The board also returns nonresident patients to their legal residences, and by this means the number of persons in the hospital charged to the District is limited, as nearly as may be, to those who are properly chargeable to the local community. During the year 161 patients were taken from the roll of those charged to the District of Columbia, 134 by removal from the hospital, and 27 by transfer from the District roll to the Army, Navy, Veterans' Bureau, or United States Public Health Service rolls.

The record of investigations and deportations during the past 25 years, as set forth in detail in another part of this report, shows that during this period nearly 20 per cent of persons admitted as local patients have been removed from the hospital as not proper charges upon the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOL

(A public institution located near Annapolis Junction, Md., owned and managed by the District government for the training of the feeble-minded)

A good deal has been accomplished in the development of the plant at the District Training School for Feeble-minded, located near Laurel, Md. There is still much to be done in building roads, grading, draining, etc. Estimates for appropriations have been submitted

for some of the more urgent items. The two additional dormitories authorized by Congress have been completed and equipped, making five in all. There are now accommodations for more than 300 children, the number in the school on June 30 was 203. The number is still increasing and there will be a considerable addition during the fall and winter months. Children are admitted to the school only on commitment by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and a number of cases are awaiting hearing.

Enlargement of the heating plant and additional water supply are being provided by virtue of appropriations made last year. A domestic service building is the most urgent immediate need and an estimate for appropriation to provide this building has been submitted. The kitchen and dining rooms are now located in the basement of the cottages which were not designed for this purpose. The work is being carried on under a great handicap, and it is urged that the appropriation for the domestic service building be made in the next appropriation act.

Teachers have been employed and a beginning made in academic and industrial training. The farm has been satisfactorily developed and affords a large amount of valuable produce for the maintenance of the children. The bridge across the Little Patuxent River, which runs through the grounds, has been completed and opened for use. It is a great convenience and saves much time in getting from one side of the grounds to the other. The superintendent has accomplished a great deal in the face of great handicaps in a pioneer work. If adequate appropriations are made from year to year this school should become one of the best of its kind within the next four or five years.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM

(A permanent home for aged and infirm indigent persons)

The daily average number of inmates at the Home for the Aged and Infirm was 449 as compared with 407 the preceding year. The population of this institution continues to increase with the growth of the community.

The extensions to the dormitories and dining rooms, authorized by Congress in the last appropriation bill, are being carried out. The work is being done by the superintendent with hired labor and will cost substantially less than would have been the case if done under contract.

The new roofing, authorized two years ago, to be done in three years, has been advanced to such a degree that it will be completed within the present year and will cost only about \$16,000 instead of the \$24,000 estimated and authorized. Great improvement has been effected in the buildings and grounds during the year. Accumulated waste material, much of it turned over from other departments of the District government, has been sold and over \$2,000 realized therefrom has been turned in to the District revenues. Fences and roads have been improved. Seventy-five park benches have been placed about the grounds for the comfort of the old people.

The farm is in good condition and is affording a large supply of milk, vegetables, and eggs for the inmates. The farm yield, however, as at other institutions, has been greatly lessened the current year by the very extended drought.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE

(A temporary lodging house conducted by the city for homeless men out of employment and without means)

The total number of lodgings furnished at the Municipal Lodging House during the year was 10,065 as compared with 6,818 the preceding year. This lodging house is conducted in an old building at 312 Twelfth Street NW, which is quite inadequate and unsuited to the purposes of the institution. The building is located in the triangle south of Pennsylvania Avenue which is being gradually taken over by the Government for public buildings. A building for a new lodging house will probably be provided in the proposed development of a municipal center.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR UNION EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

(An institution maintained by the District government, but managed by representatives of various veterans' organizations, for the purpose of providing a temporary home for indigent soldiers who come to Washington because of some business with the Federal departments)

This home, conducted by a board of trustees selected from veteran organizations, is maintained by appropriations of public funds, and provides temporary care for former soldiers and sailors who come to Washington usually to prosecute pension and other claims against the Government. It was originally a home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, but its benefits have been gradually extended to soldiers of other wars, and with the admission of World War soldiers the numbers have rapidly increased. The daily average number of persons cared for during the past year was 37, which is the same as during the preceding year.

We transmit herewith reports of the various institutions and agencies subject to our supervision, together with statistical tables, showing in detail the number of persons provided for in the various agencies and the amounts of appropriations and their receipts and expenditures in detail.

The board acknowledges the continued cooperation and support it has received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

JOHN JOY EDSON, Chairman.

Attest:

GEORGE S. WILSON,
Director of Public Welfare.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

To the honorable the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

Recently there appeared in one or more newspapers of the city of Washington articles containing certain statements alleged to have been made by the judge of the juvenile court of the District of Columbia from the bench severely criticising Gallinger Municipal Hospital, particularly with reference to certain specified cases, and avowing it to be the purpose of the judge to send no more wards of that court to said hospital under any circumstances.

About the same time there appeared in one of said newspapers a series of articles in which a reporter of said paper, who had obtained admission to the psychopathic department of the hospital by feigning amnesia, gave a detailed account of what purported to be his experiences, observations, and treatment while an inmate, which account was likewise severely critical.

Gallinger Hospital is one of the institutions under the control of the Board of Public Welfare, and the board, because of the gravity of the charges, and especially because of the high source from which the first-mentioned criticisms emanated, at once took up the question of an investigation of the hospital in all its departments. It was decided to make such investigation and the committee on medical service was directed to take up the task for the board. It should be stated here, for information, that the extended character of the board's duties makes it imperative to operate through committees. Each member of the board serves on at least two committees. The committee on medical service has for its chairman one of the medical members of the board. One of the regular members of the committee has been absent from the city during the entire period of the investigation. His place was filled by appointment of the other medical member of the board. The vice chairman, not a regular member, was directed to assist the committee. The investigation has thus been conducted by two doctors, one lady member, and the vice chairman, a lawyer. Other members of the board have attended the hearings unofficially, and have made suggestions.

The board and the committee have spent about three weeks in the consideration of these matters, during which time they have examined more than 70 witnesses, whose testimony, covering every phase of the hospital's equipment and operation, its personnel and organization, is herewith submitted. These witnesses range from the superintendent of the hospital down through the paid professional staff to the lowest grade of employee, besides sundry members of the volunteer unpaid visiting staff, composed of 158 physicians and surgeons from the faculties of two medical schools of the city, Georgetown University and George Washington University medical schools, nominated by those universities. Besides these, all persons, with one exception, presently to be noted, coming forward

to make statements concerning the hospital, were given opportunity to be heard, after public announcement through the newspapers that all persons desiring to make complaints would be heard at a designated time and place.

The newspaper reporter in question was invited to testify and promptly responded. The following communication was sent to the judge of the juvenile court:

AUGUST 28, 1929.

DEAR JUDGE SELLERS: The Board of Public Welfare is engaged in an investigation of Gallinger Municipal Hospital. The attention of the board has been called to articles in the local press in which certain statements in connection with the hospital are attributed to you.

The committee in charge of the investigation being desirous of covering thoroughly every phase of the operations of the hospital has directed me to inquire whether it would be your pleasure to make any statement, either oral or written, for its information in connection with the matters mentioned in said articles or any other matters within your knowledge concerning the hospital.

If it should be your pleasure to make such a statement orally, the committee would be pleased to hear you at any place in the District of Columbia and at any time that you may designate, as suiting your convenience, not later than the 5th of September, 1929. If it should be your pleasure to favor the committee with a statement in writing they would be pleased to receive it on or before September 5, and if it is not your pleasure to make a statement in either form you are respectfully requested to so inform the committee by the date mentioned. Such date is named because public interest seems to demand that the investigation be pushed as rapidly and concluded as speedily as may be consistent with thoroughness.

If you should indicate an oral statement it is requested that you give one full day's notice of the time and place suggested by you for receiving the committee. Reply may be addressed to the undersigned, care of the Board of Public Welfare, Municipal Building, Washington, D. C.

Very respectfully,

W. W. MILLAN,

*For the Committee on Medical Service of the Board of
Public Welfare of the District of Columbia.*

To this communication a reply which is incorporated in the report of testimony was received.

No other witness was given a written invitation to testify except one of the visiting staff who failed to respond to an oral request over telephone. The one witness requesting to be heard who was not heard is a former member of the board who desired to inform it concerning "treatment of employees." He was informed that this question is not within the scope of the present inquiry but might properly be the subject for some future consideration.

The investigating committee made a thorough inspection of every building on the hospital reservation except stables and garage.

The charges of the judge of the juvenile court are limited, definitely, to three cases. The first is the case of a patient, apparently a personal friend of the judge, who was admitted to the psychopathic department of the hospital, April 24, 1928, while under the influence of an overdose of a certain drug and with some history of addiction thereto. Unfortunately for this investigation, the doctor who treated this patient and the nurse who attended her, both left the institution before these charges were heard of and we are, therefore, without their testimony. The report of the superintendent of the hospital on this case is incorporated in the record. From this report it is impossible to conclude that there was anything irregular, harsh, or improper in the treatment of this patient. It seems to be quite

usual hospital practice to relieve psychopathic patients of their belongings (for safe-keeping), to require them to change to hospital clothing, to subject them to necessary restraint, and to release them only when responsible persons receive them. So far as the board has been able to ascertain, no charge of misconduct, inefficiency, or discourtesy, in this case, was made until 15 months after the patient was discharged, then only through the public press. Any complaint of this character, seasonably made to this board, would have been promptly investigated and any offender summarily dealt with. The board feels that it can confidently give the same assurance with reference to any complaint made to the superintendent of the hospital.

The next is the case of Regina Purks, a minor, who, in an emergency, donated a certain amount of her blood for transfusion to a patient critically in need thereof. As this case is now the subject of threatened litigation against certain officials of the hospital personally, the board deems it improper to express any opinion on the legal question whether the taking of this minor's blood without the consent of her parents constituted a technical assault as claimed. The question will doubtless be determined by proper legal authority in due time. In the meantime there is no probability of another such occurrence until the question has been so determined. The report of the superintendent on this case is in the record.

From this report it appears that the action complained of was prompted by the most humane of motives and that it probably resulted in saving a life, and further that no harm to the minor resulted and that there existed no reasonable ground for fear that harm would follow.

The next is the case of Mrs. Nettie Thompson, a patient who died at the hospital on July 25, 1929, following a gynecological operation performed the preceding day by a member of the visiting staff, also a member of the faculty of one of the schools mentioned. The complaint in this case is, in substance, that the patient did not go to the hospital for an operation, that she was not in a condition to be operated upon, that the operation was unnecessary and unwise, and was performed against the patient's will and without notice to her friends. The report of the superintendent of the hospital on this case is also in the record. The testimony of the mother of this unfortunate woman and of her best friend, who was closely in touch with the case, has been taken and the chief of staff of the hospital, the surgeon who operated, the chief of the gynecological service, and the nurses in attendance have been examined at length. It seems clear that there was reluctance on the part of this patient to go to the hospital. Naturally so; most people are reluctant. It is said that she was urged to go by the judge of the juvenile court, for examination only, but testimony from her best friend, a presumably critical witness, shows that the patient, before she went to the hospital, was examined by the physician of that friend and at her insistence, and was advised by him that an operation was desirable.

The board is constrained to believe from the evidence before it that this patient's consent to the operation was given and that her reluctance to submit to it was overcome when the advice of the physician

she had consulted was backed by the advice of the surgeons at the hospital. At any rate the testimony of reputable witnesses, both nurses and doctors, including the operating surgeon, who is not on the paid staff and whose standing is vouched for by the great university in which he teaches, would have to be accepted, in any tribunal, as outweighing the inference that she could not have consented because she had objected to going to the hospital at all. Furthermore, the board does not see how it can disregard the testimony of surgeons that this operation was desirable and necessary, if the patient was to improve; that it was not unusual; that neither the character of the operation nor the condition of the patient justified any fear that fatal results would follow; and the report of the consideration given the case by the entire staff as well as the very deliberate testimony of the operating surgeon that he still thinks the operation was proper; and accept the opinion, however sincere, of a lawyer that this operation should not have taken place, no matter how great the learning, how high the position, or how deep the sympathy of the lawyer.

One feature of this case brought out in the oral testimony but not mentioned in either of the communications referred to, which presents, from one angle, a more serious question than any of the foregoing, will be dealt with in a subsequent paragraph of this report. While negligence, improper methods, and lack of skill in deciding upon, arranging for, or conducting a single operation, if found to exist, merit the severest condemnation and summary treatment of the guilty parties, the board feels that one such charge unsustained by evidence does not justify the wholesale condemnation of the hospital and all its activities.

While the judge and the juvenile court indicated that there was no necessity for accepting the board's invitation to testify, for the very sound legal reason that any further statement from her would be hearsay, the communication acknowledging the committee's invitation to appear contained numerous questions, all of which were propounded to witnesses in a position to know, but which did not elicit anything to cause a change of the foregoing conclusions. Two of the questions contained in this communication as it was given to the press were so framed, inadvertently of course, as to create in the minds of persons reading them in the newspaper an erroneous and very damaging impression. These questions seek information as to how operations upon poor persons are decided upon and performed, leaving the uninformed very likely to infer that there is one treatment for rich and another for poor. The questions are mentioned, not for criticism but because the board feels it a duty to inform the public that there is no ground for such inference. This seems to be the proper place in this report to record the fact that the general hospital, in which Mrs. Thompson was a patient at Gallinger opened on June 22, 1929, and constructed and equipped at a cost of a million dollars, is exclusively for poor persons. No rich man can buy his way into it as a patient. The same was true of the general hospital when in the old buildings.

In its inspection of the new general hospital, the psychopathic buildings, and an old building used as a detention ward where patients sent from the various penal institutions are treated, and all other buildings, the committee made three lengthy visits. Their

first inspection was begun within two hours after it was decided upon and with no longer notice than that period to anyone connected with the hospital. In every place most marked cleanliness and tidiness was found. All beds, many of which were most minutely examined, and all bedding were found to be absolutely clean and sanitary. Some linen is stained with drug stains, removable, if at all, only slowly and with difficulty but none was lacking in absolute cleanliness. There was no sign of vermin of any kind and there is most positive testimony of numerous employees that none has been seen in the psychopathic buildings, erected in 1923, or the new general hospital, except an occasional cockroach in the kitchen, a condition with which most housekeepers are familiar.

The newspaper reporter referred to informed the investigating committee that he had been in Washington six months, four months as a "free lance" and six weeks with the paper in which his articles appeared; that is to say, two weeks before his visit to the hospital. He is 30 years of age but was never in a hospital before, either as a patient or as an investigator, but the committee has endeavored, to the best of its ability, to give to his complaints and criticisms the same serious consideration that they would have been given if made by the most experienced investigators. His criticisms are directed to what is known as the south building of the psychopathic group as that was the only part of the hospital, except the alienist's consulting room, he had an opportunity to see. This is the receiving building where all mental patients and all alcoholics and narcotic addicts are taken in the first instance. It is not, and under the most favorable conditions could not be, an inviting place. It is not a place where one would go from choice, but the board finds it impossible to understand how so complete a transformation could have taken place between the date at which the reporter's visit ended and that at which the board's inspection began.

It is quite true that the walls were dingy and stained and in some places defaced, but they were not dirty. They had never been painted since the buildings were erected six years ago, but several months before this reporter's visit a complete renovation of all the buildings was begun and had been pushed as rapidly as was possible with the help available. At the time of the reporter's visit this work had been completed in all the buildings except the south building. It had actually begun in that building some weeks before and was then in progress. It has since been completed, or nearly so, giving all the buildings a much better appearance. The committee saw no evidence of crowding or lack of beds. It saw the beds and the patients. The testimony of attendants was that there has been no overcrowding.

No evidence of dirty floors was found, no lack of chairs, no stench from disinfectants, no evidence of patients being compelled to drink from a common drinking cup, but much to the contrary, and no evidence of patients being required to work against their will or their being mistreated. The surprising charge that dogs were locked in a room with a patient was denied by all the employees and officers who testified on the subject. No dogs were on hand when the committee made its visits. If such a thing should ever occur, the board has no doubt that the superintendent would promptly remove the dog and dismiss the offender responsible for its presence.

Food for all the departments is dispensed from a central kitchen in the new hospital, under control of a trained superintendent from one of the most famous clinics of the world—the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn. A trained dietitian has charge of special trays for special cases of patients. It is believed that the food is ample and well prepared and fully up to the standard of similar institutions throughout the country.

The manner of serving food without knives or forks seems usual and necessary in a psychopathic hospital. This manner of serving and the character of the food itself would probably be unattractive to any such person as the investigator making these charges. Patients do frequently shriek in the south building. This is generally believed to be usual in all such places. The physicians at Gallinger do not believe in quieting mental patients, alcoholics, or drug addicts with narcotics except in extreme cases. There is no other public place in the District of Columbia where mental patients, alcoholics, and drug addicts are received. The south building is the place into which the entire intake goes. Naturally it gets them at their worst. They are kept there until they improve to the extent of being fit for transfer to the quiet wards. These three classes are together. This is not a good arrangement, but for the present is unavoidable because of lack of facilities. The board hopes to see this condition remedied in the not distant future, and the mental cases, strictly such, separated from the alcoholics and narcotic addicts. Patients suffering only from diseases not mental are not kept in the psychopathic wards.

No evidence of a shortage of linen or insufficiency of clothes was found. A perfectly equipped modern laundry in the new building is turning out more than 20,000 pieces a week and linen closets in all departments were found well stocked. The official hospital garb for men, while not especially attractive in appearance, is not at all repellent and is durable. It is always furnished to patients clean. Naturally it is not cut and fitted to measure. Women patients are generally clad in rather attractive dresses, of varying colors made by themselves in the occupational therapy department, which is a regular feature of the hospital.

The water treatment, with 50-pound pressure on a piece of equipment in the hydrotherapy department referred to as a hose, has a pressure of about 20 pounds. The committee saw this treatment administered. Some might object to it, but it does not appear harsh or cruel as a part of hospital treatment. In some cases it might almost be a necessity. The various forms of baths, together with the so-called Scotch douche, which is the form of treatment just referred to, are considered the most efficient means of quieting acute and violent forms of mania. They act not only as sedatives, but also as tonics to the nervous systems of mental patients. The equipment referred to is usual in all modern hospitals treating psychopathic patients.

But one note of criticism of the new general hospital was heard. That was from the X-ray specialist formerly connected with the hospital as a part-time man on pay, but replaced properly, he conceded, by a full-time man and transferred to the unpaid visiting staff when that was organized. The report on this may well rest on the testimony of this witness alone. The sum of his testimony is

that the X-ray equipment installed is in accordance with that generally in use in hospitals throughout the country, but that it is not as good as a system that he has devised but which is not in use anywhere in the world and never has been except in the old hospital under his direction. He complains that he was treated with discourtesy by the superintendent in making the change from his system to the one installed. The installation was made after consultation with more than 30 experts in manufacture, installation, and operation of such apparatus.

An incident which has been given great publicity was brought out in the testimony of this witness. It is said that an insane patient, though this witness does not say that he was insane or a patient, was about to be fed razor blades and glass. There is a disagreement between this witness and the present X-ray specialist as to what did occur. The present X-ray man denies that he ever had any intention of allowing the witness to swallow glass or razor blades. The most important fact in this connection is that the man was not insane and never has been a patient at the hospital. He was at the time, and still is, a prisoner at the jail and appears to be a man who makes it a practice to swallow or pretend to swallow articles of the character mentioned for exhibition purposes. He was brought over from the jail to demonstrate his ability and was allowed to swallow two paper clips. He seems to have boasted of his fondness for glass and razor blades, but was not supplied with either. The "demonstration" with paper clips was stopped by the superintendent as soon as it was brought to his attention.

Oral testimony developed the fact that Mrs. Thompson, the patient who died as above stated, got out of bed, went down on the elevator from the fourth to the first floor, and was stopped there while endeavoring to escape from the hospital, and brought back to her room on a stretcher. The escape occurred while the nurse in attendance was absent from the room for a brief interval preparing a medication for the patient. She testifies that the entire incident occupied no more than five minutes. This unfortunate occurrence may have contributed to the death of the patient, but so far as the getting out of bed and out of the room are concerned they are things which might happen in any hospital with pay patients and special nurses, and sometimes do happen. It is not required that the nurse be at the bedside of the patient every minute except in violent cases. But the board is of the opinion that more than one nurse should be on duty in a ward where there are numerous patients. On this occasion there were about 20. If the corridor leading to the elevator or to outdoors were always under the eye of a nurse or attendant, while it might not prevent a patient getting out of bed, it would certainly prevent escape from the floor. The standing committee on medical service will deal with this situation and see that proper steps are taken. Testimony shows, however, that the practice now in vogue is usual in similar hospitals. Although the nurse was engaged as indicated, it is hard to understand why an elevator operator, with intelligence enough for even that lowly task, could have carried a patient in night clothes and a sheet to the first floor on his car. The board has learned that this employee is no longer with the hospital, though one witness mistakenly testified to the contrary.

The standing committee on medical service will take up for special consideration:

- (1) The question of adding a female psychiatrist to the staff.
- (2) The question of the use of strong rooms for amnesia patients concerning which there seems not to be complete accord.

It was the practice of the chief resident psychiatrist in office when the newspaper man was with him to place patients shamming amnesia in strong rooms to expose the sham. At his first examination of the newspaper reporter he discovered that he was shamming and ordered him into a strong room. The charges that patients are placed in strong rooms as a matter of routine is, however, completely disproved. No patient is ever so confined except upon order of a doctor, unless in an emergency with a violent patient. Such emergency cases are at once reported to the doctor in charge and a written order made.

(3) The question of patients in the medical and surgical wards who are able to walk about being allowed to assist in carrying meals to other patients. There is no evidence that any patient ever did this except voluntarily, but one of the complaints in the Thompson case is that the patient, before being operated upon, was compelled to carry heavy trays. The board knows from its own observation that the trays are not heavy and does not believe that Mrs. Thompson was compelled to carry any of them. However, a patient volunteering to do such work might afterwards change his mind and imagine that he was compelled to do that which was voluntary. One patient coming in and finding another so engaged might think it was necessary for him to do likewise in order to win favor or receive attention.

(4) The treatment of patients at the courthouse, awaiting court hearings:

Toward the conclusion of the hearings a newspaper article charged that patients brought to court suffer for lack of attention, water, and food while waiting for their cases to come up. It seemed unnecessary to take public testimony on this matter. If the standing committee finds that the condition alleged exists to any degree, it will be remedied so far as the hospital authorities are responsible therefor.

In spite of the great publicity that has been given to this investigation and the occurrences leading up to it, the number of persons who have responded to the open invitation to appear and make complaints was most astonishingly small. Outside of the Thompson case there were really only two. One of these, a lady of intelligence and refinement, gave an exceedingly detailed and convincing story of the treatment of her daughter in the old building, now discarded, but concluded her testimony with a voluntary tribute to the superintendent, whom she said she had found courteous and obliging. She expressed regret that she had not carried her complaint to him in the first instance and her belief that he would promptly remedy such conditions as she complained of if they came to his attention. The other witness saw the psychopathic ward once for a few moments and refused to put her husband there because she did not think it a fit place and because she objected to having him put on a uniform—the hospital clothes.

A numerous group of volunteer witnesses speaking favorably of the hospital included the wife of a former Senator of the United States, the Roman Catholic and Protestant institutional chaplains,

the welfare worker of a Jewish organization, with long experience in his work, a member of the auxiliary board of visitors, and sundry former patients and their friends. During the hearings letters have been received by the board from 25 persons. Of these 12 are highly commendatory and 13 critical in varying degrees.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Gallinger Hospital began with very crude and inadequate equipment and there is little doubt that in the past there has been, because of lack of equipment, insufficient personnel and inadequate support, some ground for complaint, but under the present able, energetic superintendent great improvement has been made. The physical changes speak for themselves and the board invites any citizen of the District who is interested to visit and see for himself.

The new medical and surgical building, with a capacity of 304 beds, with new and modern equipment and apparatus in every detail, is believed to be the equal of any hospital in the country.

The psychopathic buildings, though only six years old, are not all that might be desired, so rapid is the advance of improvement in hospital construction; but the board finds no ground for any general complaint as to the way in which these buildings are being used and maintained, or the manner in which the patients therein are treated. This department compares favorably with others of the same character.

The more vital question is the treatment accorded to patients. The board finds no substantial ground for complaint in this connection. It is impossible for the board to stand at the elbow of every official or for the superintendent to stand at the elbow of every employee, but we believe that his first care is the welfare of patients and that this is the spirit of the hospital staff generally, including the efficient superintendent of nurses. We believe that he is constantly on the alert to strengthen his personnel and will be quick to recommend the removal of the careless or the inefficient if any such should be found. A staff of 158 of the pick of the medical and surgical professions in the city, giving free service for operations and treatments at the rate of about 20 visits per day, and visiting for monthly conferences and inspections in groups of more than 100, should be an added assurance that there is nothing seriously wrong with Gallinger.

The investigating committee has addressed letters to the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital requesting each of these officials to designate an officer of high rank to form a committee for the purpose of making an examination and inspection of the equipment and conduct of the hospital with a view of having a report from competent experts not in any way connected with the administration of the hospital or with the District Government.

JOHN JOY EDSON,
Chairman Board of Public Welfare.

Attest:

GEORGE S. WILSON,
Director of Public Welfare.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1929.

Table showing the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare during the year ending June 30, 1929

CASUALTY

	Number of admissions				Daily average number in hospital	
	White		Colored			
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
July.....	25	17	23	25	90	22.19
August.....	23	11	33	11	78	20.25
September.....	27	9	21	14	71	19.03
October.....	22	13	17	13	65	20.03
November.....	22	18	19	15	74	17.97
December.....	33	13	23	16	85	18.64
January.....	22	15	17	4	58	16.83
February.....	13	15	14	11	58	23.60
March.....	19	16	15	12	62	18.53
April.....	42	21	20	10	93	21.80
May.....	39	17	20	12	88	19.96
June.....	39	18	15	12	84	15.27
Total.....	331	183	237	155	906	19.51

CHILDREN'S

July.....	32	25	67	37	161	55.74
August.....	31	19	42	32	124	44.45
September.....	21	26	48	33	128	60.63
October.....	18	25	45	39	127	58.81
November.....	28	23	35	32	118	60.06
December.....	17	19	53	38	127	68.19
January.....	27	26	50	34	137	74.35
February.....	24	19	33	24	100	62.64
March.....	27	21	42	34	124	64.67
April.....	21	22	56	36	135	73.36
May.....	25	22	40	50	137	66.32
June.....	16	8	29	19	72	54.26
Total.....	287	255	540	408	1,490	63.36

COLUMBIA

July.....	1	19	16	54	90	34.94
August.....	8	19	13	71	111	38.77
September.....	5	13	14	54	86	32.00
October.....	6	18	11	55	90	33.12
November.....	3	10	13	56	82	28.33
December.....	1	8	9	45	63	26.48
January.....	2	14	7	38	61	18.67
February.....	2	8	6	35	51	19.39
March.....	1	10	1	34	46	16.41
April.....	4	16	7	42	69	19.56
May.....	1	12	8	42	63	22.77
June.....	2	6	9	41	58	20.26
Total.....	36	153	114	567	870	25.96

Table showing the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare during the year ending June 30, 1929—Continued

EMERGENCY

	Number of admissions					Daily average number in hospital	
	White		Colored		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
July	29	23	25	16	93	26.29	
August	20	22	24	23	86	26.55	
September	24	10	20	17	71	24.87	
October	31	16	34	20	101	29.61	
November	31	23	28	19	101	34.90	
December	28	19	32	26	105	43.19	
January	18	16	18	17	69	31.48	
February	24	13	15	21	73	30.46	
March	24	19	27	16	86	27.77	
April	26	18	29	18	91	35.63	
May	19	14	29	21	83	36.00	
June	21	13	32	29	95	35.43	
Total	295	206	313	243	1,057	31.71	

FREEDMEN'S

July	1	0	100	154	255	143.16
August	4	1	97	149	251	139.09
September	1	1	84	107	193	128.40
October	1	0	80	110	191	115.64
November	0	1	79	135	215	126.20
December	0	0	93	119	212	130.03
January	2	0	96	158	2.6	142.29
February	1	1	85	118	205	152.60
March	1	1	86	115	203	146.16
April	1	2	95	148	246	145.50
May	0	0	101	139	240	147.32
June	0	0	106	159	265	156.50
Total	12	7	1,102	1,611	2,732	139.40

GARFIELD

July	6	5	16	24	51	27.35
August	3	8	25	34	70	28.41
September	4	11	11	23	49	31.70
October	4	8	21	27	60	28.70
November	2	6	16	25	49	30.80
December	4	7	19	18	48	24.00
January	4	3	20	25	52	30.16
February	3	4	18	16	41	32.35
March	2	3	6	9	20	16.67
April	0	0	1	2	3	5.30
May	1	1	6	6	14	7.16
June	0	0	0	0	0	4.43
Total	33	56	159	209	457	21.41

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

July	6	13	9	14	42	17.32
August	3	13	5	12	33	18.61
September	3	5	4	3	15	12.46
October	8	22	4	5	39	16.22
November	7	13	5	2	27	17.50
December	9	9	2	8	28	9.67
January	4	19	1	4	28	20.67
February	6	9	1	3	19	18.89
March	5	9	4	2	20	10.16
April	3	4	2	2	11	11.40
May	3	8	1	5	17	11.83
June	1	2	5	6	14	5.80
Total	58	126	43	66	293	14.21

Table showing the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare during the year ending June 30, 1929—Continued

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

	Number of admissions				Daily average number in hospital	
	White		Colored			
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
July	6	10			16	9.09
August	11	15			26	12.25
September	7	15			22	11.20
October	1	11			12	8.70
November	13	19			32	16.96
December	4	19			23	10.58
January	13	15			28	13.38
February	6	11			17	12.46
March	7	12			19	8.77
April	7	5			12	9.63
May	3	4			7	3.29
June	2	8			10	3.33
Total	80	144			224	9.97

PROVIDENCE

July	14	9	8	17	48	31.54
August	12	16	9	14	51	33.58
September	7	21	6	12	46	33.16
October	7	19	9	15	50	24.80
November	8	11	3	9	31	20.76
December	7	8	2	14	31	22.22
January	8	10	5	6	29	20.12
February	3	10	4	7	24	21.64
March	4	7	1	6	18	9.93
April	4	5	1	4	14	11.70
May	3	11	0	5	19	8.29
June	1	8	1	6	16	11.33
Total	78	135	49	115	377	20.75

TUBERCULOSIS

July	7	4	7	5	23	139.74
August	11	4	8	10	33	125.80
September	4	6	9	4	23	131.36
October	7	3	9	8	27	125.83
November	10	4	3	2	19	109.00
December	10	4	6	8	28	112.70
January	15	6	13	11	45	128.51
February	7	8	5	9	29	123.67
March	13	7	17	16	53	136.45
April	9	8	11	9	37	134.20
May	16	5	17	9	47	136.48
June	15	3	8	8	34	144.83
Total	124	62	112	99	398	129.88

GALLINGER MUNICIPAL

July	119	59	133	160	471	256.41
August	162	51	139	151	503	260.03
September	144	52	128	161	485	259.30
October	143	61	136	176	516	269.61
November	129	49	125	149	452	262.63
December	160	57	137	172	526	246.90
January	166	71	160	173	570	283.70
February	161	69	137	140	507	299.28
March	119	76	154	154	503	292.90
April	115	78	134	155	482	263.83
May	146	94	168	165	573	278.54
June	144	110	141	167	562	284.23
Total	1,708	827	1,692	1,923	6,150	271.43

Table showing the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare during the year ending June 30, 1929—Continued

SUMMARY

	Number of admissions				Total	Daily average number in hospital	Average number days each patient was in hospital			
	White		Colored							
	Male	Female	Male	Female						
Casualty.....	331	183	237	155	906	19.51	7.68			
Children's.....	287	255	540	408	1,490	63.36	15.12			
Columbia.....	36	153	114	567	870	25.96	10.52			
Emergency.....	295	206	313	243	1,057	31.71	10.60			
Freedmen's.....	12	7	1,102	1,611	2,732	139.40	17.76			
Garfield.....	33	56	159	209	457	21.41	16.07			
Georgetown.....	58	126	43	66	293	14.21	16.94			
George Washington.....	80	144	0	0	224	9.97	15.79			
Providence.....	78	135	49	115	377	20.75	18.76			
Tuberculosis.....	124	62	113	99	398	129.88	83.70			
Gallinger.....	1,708	827	1,692	1,923	6,150	271.43	15.48			
Total.....	3,042	2,154	4,362	5,396	14,954	747.59	17.40			

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR

Medical service to the poor, in their homes, has been rendered during the year by physicians to the poor to 1,350 persons as against 1,266 the preceding year. Free medicine is also furnished to persons treated by them through arrangements with druggists located in various sections of the city.

The physicians to the poor have again had the cordial cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. These nurses care for cases brought to their attention, and their services have been of the highest value. The nurses are supported by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society without aid from the city. The city furnished necessary supplies, such as bandages and dressings.

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor, for the year ended June 30, 1929

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:

White.....	500
Colored.....	858
Total.....	1,358

Number of families represented in above list:

White.....	396
Colored.....	771
Total.....	1,167

	Visits made	Office consultations	Physicians' salaries	Cost of medicines ¹
July	158	1	\$341	
August	138	5	341	
September	127	6	328	
October	133	2	340	
November	128	4	330	
December	275	11	341	
January	366	7	341	
February	227	7	308	
March	206	4	341	
April	132	5	330	
May	116	3	341	
June	156	1	329	
Total	2,162	56	4,011	\$193.65

¹ Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions by physicians to the poor.

Materials furnished:

Nurses' supplies	\$1,153.93
Homeopathic medicines	131.50
Surgical supplies, crutches, etc.	1,361.31
Medicines, supplied from office	133.65
Total	2,780.39

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Runs made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929

Month	To hospitals	To insane asylum	To city hall, police stations, etc.	To almshouse	To railroad stations and wharves	To private homes	When no service was rendered	Total
July	150	4	15	16	7	7	33	232
August	130	7	4	12	7	4	7	171
September	108	9	9	8	5	4	21	164
October	137	5	9	6	8	7	15	187
November	124	8	13	8	12	5	23	193
December	187	6	8	10	10	11	26	258
January	262	13	7	11	11	7	36	347
February	158	7	12	9	5	9	20	220
March	184	10	18	14	6	3	28	263
April	160	6	13	8	9	6	17	219
May	147	17	14	10	9	6	22	225
June	142	12	12	11	6	3	18	204
Total	1,889	104	134	123	95	72	266	2,683

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS

The work of the transportation of paupers was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are nonresident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the police department. As a result of this system we have eliminated many fraudulent applications and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations, thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points, where application must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes.

The number of persons for whom transportation was issued during the year was as follows:

Males, white	101
Females, white	31
Males, colored	42
Females, colored	16
 Total	 190
 Number sent free	 180
Where part or all was paid	10
 Total	 190

Care of the insane

Number of patients on the hospital roll July 1, 1928:

Patients in the hospital—	
Male, white	691
Female, white	729
Male, colored	395
Female, colored	444
	2,259
Patients on visit—	
Male, white	32
Female, white	45
Male, colored	12
Female, colored	45
	134
Patients on elopement—	
Male, white	5
Female, white	0
Male, colored	13
Female, colored	4
	22
Total	2,415

Number of admissions—	
Male, white	137
Female, white	109
Male, colored	96
Female, colored	60
	402

Readmitted of this number—	
Male, white	4
Female, white	0
Male, colored	1
Female, colored	0
	5

Actual number admitted	397
------------------------	-----

Total, including those on hospital roll and admissions	2,812
--	-------

Number of patients discharged—	
Male, white	57
Female, white	37
Male, colored	9
Female, colored	11
	114

Number of patients on the hospital roll July 1, 1928—Continued.

Readmitted of this number—

Male, white	4
Female, white	0
Male, colored	1
Female, colored	0
	5

Actual number discharged _____ 109

Died—

Male, white	54
Female, white	68
Male, colored	41
Female, colored	37

200

Number on visit July 1, 1929—

Male, white	37
Female, white	45
Male, colored	17
Female, colored	49

148

Number out on elopement July 1, 1929—

Male, white	7
Female, white	0
Male, colored	10
Female, colored	3

20

Number of patients in hospital July 1, 1929—

Male, white	708
Female, white	735
Male, colored	440
Female, colored	452

2,335

Total number of patients in hospital _____ 2,335

Total number balancing sheet _____ 2,812

Total number on hospital roll July 1, 1929, 2,502.

Daily average number of patients in the St. Elizabeths Hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, 2,280.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE

The number admitted during the year was 397 as compared with 431 the preceding year, a decrease of 34. The number admitted and deported for each year since 1905 is as follows:

Year	Admitted	Deported	Year	Admitted	Deported
1905	384	60	1919	512	132
1906	347	54	1920	561	135
1907	327	65	1921	485	141
1908	316	63	1922	461	114
1909	309	55	1923	479	110
1910	317	83	1924	402	133
1911	330	82	1925	442	145
1912	391	70	1926	452	127
1913	375	66	1927	348	138
1914	432	95	1928	431	126
1915	389	93	1929	397	134
1916	443	86			
1917	486	99	Total	10,204	2,527
1918	388	121			

The number of those taken from the list chargeable to the District of Columbia since 1901 as the result of our investigations is as follows:

1901	16	1917	107
1902	33	1918	126
1903	96	1919	137
1904	78	1920	151
1905	84	1921	155
1906	71	1922	142
1907	66	1923	118
1908	67	1924	144
1909	58	1925	166
1910	92	1926	144
1911	90	1927	156
1912	83	1928	150
1913	92	1929	161
1914	103		
1915	100	Total	3,075
1916	89		

Finances

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Workhouse	Reformatory	Jail	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
RECEIPTS					
Appropriations:					
Salaries.....	\$93,460.00	\$77,780.00	\$71,170.00		\$37,520.00
Maintenance.....	127,000.00	83,000.00	74,600.00	\$206,850.00	38,000.00
Repairs to wharves and barges and purchase of brick-handling equipment.....	28,000.00				
Construction and repairs.....	116,000.00	87,000.00		80,216.82	
Construction, balance.....		67.34			
Fuel.....	47,500.00	10,000.00			
Purchase of truck.....	475.00				
Purchase of land, balance.....	1,325.00	1,325.00			
From District of Columbia.....				34,945.95	
Allotment for maintenance of passenger-carrying automobile.....	236.70	236.70	445.42		354.65
From private funds.....					1,456.57
From earnings.....	27,004.93	35,344.46		307.94	
From Department of Justice.....					4,330.31
Total.....	441,001.63	294,753.50	146,215.42	322,320.71	81,661.53
DISBURSEMENTS					
Salaries and wages.....	114,753.82	\$7,207.60	70,769.05	89,123.04	38,681.83
Food and ice.....	54,131.09	33,367.19	49,398.10	34,617.85	12,928.40
Laundry and cleaning.....	2,120.28	877.71			667.05
Dry goods and clothing.....	14,696.97	11,352.35	2,431.00	9,185.26	2,300.03
Fuel, light, power, etc.....		9,997.21	13,137.39	14,788.82	7,112.94
Furniture and household furnishings.....	1,300.77	3,553.08	1,656.59	2,998.57	1,762.61
Medical and surgical supplies.....	555.80	1,043.14	1,844.40	2,207.26	1,031.46
Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.....	28,851.99	10,137.98	528.92	7,401.75	5,399.02
Repairs.....	(?)	(?)	2,188.16	922.69	5,103.22
Fuel for maintenance and manufacturing.....	47,352.26				
Miscellaneous.....	18,474.77	11,095.50	3,289.34	21,280.77	2,279.67
Construction.....	79,859.39	86,485.59		66,728.96	
Materials used in industries.....	17,191.49	35,672.51			
Wharves, barges, and equipment for brick plant.....	56,570.49				
Purchase of land.....	1,325.00	1,325.00			
Deposited in U. S. Treasury (earnings).....				307.94	
Deposited in U. S. Treasury.....				34,945.95	
Total.....	437,184.12	292,114.86	145,242.95	284,508.86	79,266.23
Balance.....	2,710.87	2,056.89	972.37	24,323.99	990.73
Balance in fund.....					1,404.57
Balance for construction.....	1,106.64	581.75		13,487.86	
Cost per capita.....	412.02	384.13	274.55	403.81	714.11
Daily average number.....	685	439	529	452	111

¹ Includes services.

² Repairs included in construction.

Finances—Continued

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES

RECEIPTS	Freedmen's Hospital	Columbia Hospital for Women	Garfield Memorial Hospital	Providence Hospital	George Washington University Hospital	Georgetown University Hospital	Children's Hospital	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital	Home for Incurables	Tuberculosis Hospital	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
Balance on hand June 30, 1928.												
Pay patients.	\$26,288.75	\$134,020.78	\$39,273.91		\$105,716.31	\$3,641.45	\$9,380.54	\$4,457.53				
Nurses and nurses' board.			305,075.27	24,472.12	143,540.72	61,258.99	254,213.62	\$37,411.24	23,721.88	\$3,454.00	\$8,063.25	
Ladies board.			8,182.25	6,878.66	7,713.47	9,609.00	4,328.99	19,385.79				
Rent, interest, and dividends.			10,887.55	4,948.44			4,811.90			87.50	628.19	
Contributions.			23,820.87				43,139.38			18,083.14	1,763.13	7.01
Telephone.			1,798.77				26,285.17			6,077.36	13,237.78	
From Howard University for heat and light.	31,064.83	276.29	9,397.17		458.46	556.89				1,925.12	13.43	114.53
Miscellaneous.			16,001.95		1,134.10	5,150.00				982.70	538.72	104.81
Legacies or endowments.						545.81				15,020.52	3,000.00	3,350.00
Refund.										1,063.48		19.25
Sale of property.			23,102.73									
Loans.			10,000.00									
Special fund.												
Community chest.												
Investments.												
Appropriations:												
Under contract.												
Salaries.	160,000.00	15,249.00	16,567.00		6,910.50	7,411.50	52,340.00	29,998.65		11,308.37		
Maintenance.	80,500.00											
Repairs.												
Heat, light, and power.												
Contagious diseases.												
Training school.												
Purchase of truck.												
Construction.												
Balance or construction.												
Total.	549,873.58	212,090.09	494,922.82		122,061.00	182,811.38	231,614.04	581,590.92	42,834.02	76,154.36	137,114.00	478,526.67
Overdraft.		4,128.98			4,230.24		5,989.48		27,872.17			837,314.92

Finances—Continued

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES—Continued

	Freed-men's Hospital	Columbia Hospital for Women	Garfield Memorial Hospital	George Washington University Hospital	George-town University Hospital	Children's Hospital	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital	Home for Incurables	Tuberculosis Hospital	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
DISBURSEMENTS											
Salaries and extra services—	\$159,647.54	\$121,764.57	\$152,826.64	\$50,200.95	\$62,076.87	\$86,759.88	\$114,523.24	\$13,065.35	\$32,757.00	\$69,547.35	\$222,780.15
Food and ice—	60,714.34	46,197.25	52,522.95	80,416.07	54,211.57	56,694.61	61,132.28	63,172.26	13,333.47	35,694.33	75,883.32
Laundry and cleaning—	1,031.46	1,522.92	1,614.34	9,531.01	1,706.41	2,088.09	3,408.89	530.33	802.86	690.37	2,535.46
Dry goods and clothing	3,252.00	2,385.42	2,511.87	26,464.36	5,839.91	3,128.69	2,123.31	733.87	1,418.77	8,537.22	21,655.70
Fuel, light, power, etc.—	29,867.33	12,511.87	8,978.50	35,217.08	1,132.86	16,842.60	17,728.38	20,205.54	2,518.92	8,723.51	5,973.84
Furniture and household furnishings—	11,265.96	10,683.72	21,497.88	14,433.64	17,362.59	5,934.51	5,916.91	24,582.43	789.38	1,854.93	12,739.87
Medical and surgical supplies—						16,087.26	50,852.72	2,024.25	1,313.36	4,816.47	16,601.87
Ambulance expenses—							2,384.57	2,867.61			
Garden, stable, farm, hauling, etc.—	104.37										
Repairs and materials—	4,239.08	9,938.63	3,404.07	20,439.67	2,076.95	4,631.24	6,638.00		323.81	120.73	2,607.35
Interest—						3,400.00	15,236.69		2,102.36	5,880.44	4,952.27
Miscellaneous—	14,837.54	6,196.56	18,125.99	12,930.56	8,782.35	8,921.31	8,600.59	22,239.18	3,336.94	1,323.50	1,359.95
Refunds—						491.73			26,700.00	803.82	6,213.86
Investments, legacies, and endowments—								15,020.52			
Building, improvements, and equipment—						2,992.43	4,886.14	213,476.73	2,946.07		446,613.08
Purchase of property—							2,000.00				
Special fund—											
Deposited with the collector of taxes (receipts from pay patients)—										3,454.00	2,663.25
Total—	514,503.50	216,219.07	443,180.46		126,291.24	182,322.99	237,603.52	581,439.15	70,706.19	76,072.16	135,686.77
Balance for construction—	2,469.50		51,742.36			488.39		150.77		82.20	1,427.23
Balance for construction—	32,900.49										2,217.27
Daily average number of patients—	181	126	171		64	132	110	137		101	130
Daily average number of free patients—	139	56	20	21	\$1,973.30	\$1,354.83	\$2,007.69	32		124	271
Per capita cost—	\$1,623.96		\$2,105.29							\$753.18	269
Whole amount paid under contract—	\$15,200.00	\$14,891.00	\$14,986.00		\$6,826.00	\$7,200.00	\$42,000.00	\$29,300.00	\$15,601.35	\$10,000.00	\$1,379.74

Finances—Continued

III. CHILD-CARING WORK

	Division of Child Welfare	District Training School	Industrial Home School	Industrial Home School for Colored Children	Receiving Home for Children
RECEIPTS					
Board of children	\$6,501.29	\$897.00	\$844.80	-----	-----
Allotment for maintenance and purchase of passenger-carrying automobile	-----	1,512.33	307.22	\$414.75	-----
Appropriations:					
Salaries	58,850.00	24,950.00	33,100.00	-----	-----
Maintenance	240,000.00	68,000.00	24,600.00	22,500.00	\$33,000.00
Repairs	5,000.00	6,000.00	2,500.00	1,250.00	-----
Manual training equipment	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Contingent expenses	5,000.00	9,000.00	-----	-----	-----
Artesian wells, pumps, etc.	-----	18,500.00	-----	-----	-----
Steel-girder bridge	-----	10,000.00	-----	-----	-----
Boiler	-----	3,331.98	-----	-----	-----
Balance for construction	7,000.00	-----	-----	475.00	-----
Furniture and equipment	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Purchase of truck	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	251,501.29	182,091.31	56,702.02	60,239.75	33,000.00
DISBURSEMENTS					
Salaries and extra services	57,330.04	24,827.56	32,437.42	12,668.11	-----
Food and ice	18,169.44	13,851.75	11,316.54	4,066.10	-----
Laundry and cleaning	1,935.93	547.73	239.28	495.30	-----
Dry goods, clothing, and shoes	8,935.68	3,381.99	3,222.33	1,939.15	-----
Fuel, light, power, etc.	13,172.78	3,959.21	2,646.65	763.82	-----
Furniture and household furnishings	2,016.54	899.92	525.67	3,242.65	-----
Medical and surgical supplies	547.85	1,145.75	1,346.18	179.74	-----
Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.	10,526.99	893.56	3,375.43	1,049.70	-----
Repairs	5,000.00	5,984.43	2,478.60	7,600.00	-----
Manual training equipment	-----	-----	1,235.08	-----	-----
Miscellaneous	248,342.72	7,630.54	801.54	665.50	646.57
Construction, improvements, and equipment	45,712.74	-----	-----	-----	-----
Deposited with collector of taxes (receipts from pay patients)	-----	897.00	-----	-----	-----
Total	248,342.72	171,875.53	56,293.44	59,488.68	32,651.14
Balance	3,106.72	8,103.50	408.58	751.07	348.86
Balance for construction	-----	816.38	-----	-----	-----
Balance for contingent expenses	51.85	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance in improvements, equipment, etc.	-----	1,205.90	-----	-----	-----
Daily average number	1,797	195	93	111	31
Cost per capita	-----	\$642.38	\$605.30	\$535.93	-----

¹ Includes medical and dental services.

Finances—Continued

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

Municipal Lodging House	Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	Home for Aged and Infirm	Florence Crittenton Home	Southern Relief Society	St. Elizabeths Hospital, District of Columbia patients	Columbia Poly-technic Institute for the Blind
RECEIPTS						
Balance on hand June 30, 1928	\$1,612.49		\$3,955.19	\$2,586.11		\$343.88
Board of inmates			1,597.85	124.75		
Interest and dividends			1,207.83			121.50
Contributions and dues			6,558.05	652.10		315.50
Entertainments						1,289.00
Telephone			21.55	14.15		13.18
Earnings						1,799.30
Rent	1,103.00		1,178.02			660.50
Miscellaneous	420.26		70.00	3.00		44.78
Refund			102.25			57.62
Pensions					\$10,419.16	
Income from legacy		\$3,296.95				
Legacies or endowments			2,465.40	527.60		2,150.00
Loans and bonds			18,800.00			90.00
Community chest			8,800.74	800.00		976.48
Allotment for maintenance passenger-carrying automobile		735.00				
Appropriations:						
Salaries	\$3,480.00	3,720.00	53,710.00			
Maintenance	3,000.00	9,500.00	53,000.00			
Repairs		12,000.00				
Balance for repairs		2,885.14				
Contract			4,000.00	9,979.51	1,593,250.00	3,000.00
Total	6,480.00	16,355.75	125,627.09	48,756.88	14,687.22	1,603,669.16
DISBURSEMENTS						
Salaries and extra services	3,472.28	4,000.00	53,685.22	7,843.33	1,524.71	6,626.02
Food and ice	1,641.76	6,749.38	27,314.33	7,342.33	2,457.36	
Laundry and cleaning	384.37	229.04		212.30	412.66	47.66
Dry goods and clothing		236.81	2,669.28	663.58		
Fuel, light, power, etc.	516.92	1,160.62	9,328.04	3,795.67	727.64	578.49
Furniture and house furnishings	69.41	330.09	2,482.45	680.84	65.59	
Medical and surgical supplies			504.30	884.40	10.01	
Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.			9,562.15	306.43		
Repairs	223.17	952.11	14,826.63	1,433.25	157.37	246.45
Interest				100.08		425.52
Rent					1,200.00	
Beneficiaries outside of home					6,624.00	
Miscellaneous	62.99	662.97	2,468.42	2,423.28	584.02	793.22
Building, improvements, and equipment				7,395.81		
Payment on loan						1,143.30
Investment						624.50
Loans				10,000.00		206.80
Total	6,370.90	14,321.02	122,840.82	43,081.30	13,763.36	1,600,164.93
Balance	109.10	127.67	171.57	373.98	923.86	3,504.23
Balance for building				5,301.60		
Balance in fund		1,907.06	2,614.70			
Daily average number	23	37	449	81	16	2,281
Cost per capita	\$277.00	\$387.05	\$273.60	\$317.10		
Whole amount paid under contract				\$4,000.00	\$9,954.51	\$1,552,355.44
						\$3,000.00

1 38 cared for outside the home.

Cost per capita per day

[This table shows the total cost per capita per day, classified by items, at the various institutions]

	Salaries and extra services	Food and ice	Laundry and cleaning	Clothing and dry goods	Fuel, light, power, and engineers' supplies	Furniture and household furnishings	Medical supplies and instruments	Stable, farm, garden, hawking, etc.	Current repairs and materials for same	Interest	Miscellaneous	Total
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION												
Reformatory	\$0.4500	\$0.2165	\$0.0085	\$0.0587	\$0.1894	\$0.0052	\$0.0022	\$0.1154	\$0.0739	\$1.1288		
Reformatory	.5442	.2062	.0055	.0708	.0624	.0222	.0065	.0633	.0063	1.0524		
National Training School for Boys	.3665	.2558	—	.0126	.0680	.0096	.0027	.0113	.0171	.7522		
National Training School for Girls	.5402	.2098	—	.0557	.0896	.0182	.0134	.0448	.0056	1.1063		
	.9547	.3191	.0165	.0568	.1756	.0435	.0748	.1333	.1259	.0563	1.9565	
MEDICAL CHARITIES												
Freedmen's Hospital	2.4166	.9190	.0156	.0492	.4521	.1359	.1704	.0016	.0642	.2246	4.4492	
Garfield Memorial Hospital	2.4486	1.2884	.0259	—	.4240	.3444	.0880	—	.0545	.3275	.2604	5.7679
Garfield Memorial Hospital	2.1516	1.4645	.4089	—	.2500	.0485	.6180	—	.0880	.3758	—	5.4063
George Washington University Hospital	1.2584	1.0729	.0854	.0049	.3496	.1879	.3004	—	.0965	.0706	.1852	3.7118
Georgetown University Hospital	2.4100	1.5228	.0508	.0551	.2014	.1474	.4007	—	.1653	.3793	.2142	5.7471
Children's Hospital	.8886	.7129	.0144	.0204	.2366	.0504	.0350	.0088	.0570	.0019	.0369	2.0635
Home for Incurables	1.4637	.7523	.0145	.0299	.1290	.1534	.1015	.0025	.1239	.0170	.27867	
Tuberculosis Hospital	2.2522	.7672	.0256	.0863	.2129	.1288	.1678	.0264	.0501	—	.0628	3.7801
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS												
District Training School	.8055	.2553	.0272	.1255	.1851	.0283	.0077	.1479	.0702	.1072	1.7599	
Industrial Home School	.7314	.4081	.0161	.0996	.1166	.0265	.0338	.0263	.1763	—	.0236	1.6583
Industrial Home School for Colored Children	.8006	.2793	.0059	.0795	.0653	.0130	.0332	.0833	.0612	—	.0469	1.4682
MISSIONARIES INSTITUTIONS												
Municipal Lodging House	.4136	.1956	.0458	—	.0616	.0062	—	—	.0266	—	.0075	.7589
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	.2862	.4988	.0170	.0175	.0859	.0244	—	—	.0705	—	.0491	1.0604
Home for the Aged and Infirm	.3276	.1667	—	.0163	.0569	.0151	.0031	—	.0905	—	.0151	.7496
Florence Crittenton Home	.2653	.2483	.0072	.0224	.1284	.0230	.0299	.0104	.0485	.0033	.0820	.8687

Movement of population

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Work-house	Reform- atory	Jail	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
Number of inmates June 30, 1928	679	409	462	495	118
Admitted during year	5,443	285	12,271	232	47
Recaptured	11	4	3	5	23
Readmitted			420		
Recaptured from previous year	4				
Returned parole violators		4		6	17
Infants					6
Total	6,137	702	13,156	738	211
Discharged	5,455	123	6,838	138	21
Transferred		5	5,840		
Paroled		26	1	128	40
Escaped	16	5	41	33	32
Died	9	2	5		
Number remaining June 30, 1929	657	541	439		118
			431		
Total	6,137	702	13,156	738	211
Daily average number	685	439	529	1,452	111

¹ Of this number 90 were District of Columbia boys.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES

	Freed- men's Hospital	Colum- bia Hospital	Garfield Memorial Hospital	Provi- dence Hospital	George Washing- ton Uni- versity Hospital	Georg- town Uni- versity Hospital
Number of patients, June 30, 1928	175	174	172	27	51	94
Admitted during year	3,434	2,574	4,589	377	2,354	3,441
Births	424	1,318	629		157	553
Total	4,033	4,066	5,390	404	2,562	4,088
Discharged	3,514	3,889	5,036	382	2,407	3,767
Died	310	59	222	22	100	177
Number remaining June 30, 1929	209	118	132		55	144
Total	4,033	4,066	5,390	404	2,562	4,088
Daily average number of patients	181	126	171		64	132
Daily average number of free patients	139	56	20	21	10	54
Number of cases treated in dispensary			6,382		1,983	
Number of new cases treated in dispensary		2,063	2,719		1,850	
Number of visits to dispensary		8,489	9,573		11,163	

¹ Charity cases only.

Movement of population—Continued

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES—Continued

	Children's Hospital	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital	Home for Incurables	Tuberculosis Hospital	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
Number of patients, June 30, 1928	81	128	—	101	149	246
Admitted during year	3,715	5,080	—	31	398	5,609
Births	—	—	—	—	—	541
Total	3,796	5,208	—	132	547	6,396
Discharged	3,442	4,846	—	3	215	5,630
Died	253	215	—	31	185	488
Number remaining June 30, 1929	101	147	—	106	147	278
Total	3,796	5,208	—	140	547	6,396
Daily average number of patients	110	137	—	101	130	271
Daily average number of free patients	82	32	—	—	124	269
Number of cases treated in dispensary	19,377	11,726	—	—	—	—
Number of new cases treated in dispensary	4,030	2,500	—	—	—	—
Number of visits to dispensary	15,347	9,226	—	—	—	—

III. CHILD CARING

	Division of child welfare			District Training School	Industrial Home School	Industrial Home School for Colored Children	Receiving Home for Children ¹
	Permanent wards	Temporary wards	Feeble-minded (not wards)				
Number under care June 30, 1928	1,251	513	7	187	95	112	0
Inmates or wards received	57	614	0	36	220	202	1,402
Absconders returned	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,371	1,127	7	223	315	314	1,402
Discharged	129	577	7	0	218	179	1,369
Died	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Absconded	0	0	0	10	2	23	0
Paroled	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Number remaining June 30, 1929	1,238	547	0	203	95	112	33
Total	1,371	1,127	7	223	315	314	1,402
Daily average number	—	—	—	195	93	111	31

¹ Opened Oct. 24, 1928.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

	Municipal Lodging House	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	Home for Aged and Infirm	Florence Crittenton Home	Southern Relief Society ¹	St. Elizabeths Hospital, District of Columbia patients
Number of inmates June 31, 1928	—	29	439	81	16	2,415
Admitted during year	10,065	2,602	171	66	3	397
Readmitted	—	51	70	32	—	—
Births	—	—	—	39	—	—
Total	—	2,682	680	218	19	2,817
Discharged	—	2,647	134	143	—	114
Died	—	—	93	2	2	200
Transferred	—	—	—	8	1	—
Number remaining June 30, 1929	—	35	453	65	16	2,503
Total	—	2,682	680	218	19	2,817
Daily average number	23	37	449	81	16	2,281

¹ In addition to those cared for in institution, 38 outside the institution received assistance.

Daily average number of persons cared for during 15 years, 1915-1929

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS															
Workhouse-----	622	634	631	373	433	334	208	269	340	335	413	488	534	666	685
Reformatory-----			66	133	134	156	159	178	199	161	163	230	304	335	439
Jail-----	258	253	214	227	318	297	243	290	320	355	368	425	461	404	529
National Training School for Boys-----	364	396	408	387	362	390	341	330	298	297	327	381	469	501	452
National Training School for Girls-----	80	74	84	86	88	106	112	106	60	70	91	98	108	119	111
MEDICAL CHARITIES															
Freedmen's Hospital-----	203	203	217	206	169	158	151	158	163	169	167	178	168	166	139
Columbia Hospital-----	56	57	56	42	34	38	36	41	35	29	30	27	26	27	26
Garfield Hospital-----	55	50	46	43	28	27	23	27	27	25	23	24	23	27	20
George Washington University Hospital-----	14	14	14	11	6	7	7	8	9	8	7	6	9	11	10
Georgetown University Hospital-----	33	23	20	16	7	12	10	9	9	13	10	13	14	16	14
Provident Hospital-----	91	89	85	68	75	24	24	18	21	22	21	24	24	25	21
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital-----	27	48	41	30	39	24	28	31	35	26	27	27	26	31	32
Children's Hospital-----	67	72	66	57	45	40	34	41	41	45	38	51	56	52	63
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital-----	20	23	29	39	24	9	3	18	12	10	11	9	20	17	20
Home for Incurables-----	60	61	60	61	55	57	57	57	58	57	68	85	95	98	101
Tuberculosis Hospital-----	124	140	129	119	110	109	115	126	124	109	123	128	132	148	130
Gallinger Municipal Hospital-----	198	179	157	146	143	131	131	136	167	222	244	233	257	279	271
CHILD-CARING CHARITIES															
Division of Child Welfare-----	1,940	1,960	2,009	2,110	2,121	2,062	1,940	1,873	1,663	1,631	1,641	1,723	1,757	1,733	1,797
Receiving Home for Children-----															31
District Training School-----															195
Industrial Home School-----	143	144	133	121	105	100	83	65	(1)	58	80	86	91	94	93
Industrial Home School for Colored Children-----	76	92	91	92	92	89	86	86	86	87	85	86	94	109	111
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS															
Home for Aged and Infirm-----	315	338	326	339	296	287	277	299	304	278	286	311	335	407	449
Municipal Lodging House-----	27	19	12	9	9	6	10	22	9	15	17	17	20	27	23
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors-----	24	25	22	18	17	15	17	14	12	15	21	24	29	37	37
Florence Crittenton Home-----	114	112	60	64	55	65	69	65	59	88	59	64	82	93	81
Southern Relief Society Home-----	13	18	17	17	18	16	18	18	17	18	18	18	18	17	16
St. Elizabeths Hospital, District of Columbia patients-----	21,591	21,643	21,682	21,669	21,637	21,637	21,762	21,784	21,865	21,906	21,207	21,214	21,236	21,213	21,221

¹ Closed during entire year.² Includes those patients for whose care the District is reimbursed.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

WORKHOUSE, REFORMATORY, AND JAIL

I herewith submit the reports of the assistant superintendents of the penal institutions of the District, which I think are very complete, but I want to call attention to a few things in addition that are very necessary.

WORKHOUSE

Work has progressed very satisfactorily in every respect under Assistant Superintendent Schoen, especially in the construction of new buildings to take the place of the old wooden structures. Captain Schoen was called to Atlanta to a position that he filled in former years, but we were fortunate in having Capt. Arthur L. Petitt, who has been with the institution almost from its start, to take the place, and, as we believe in promoting from the ranks, I think it was the proper thing to have him appointed to fill the vacancy.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

We were compelled to lose the services of Mrs. Minnie R. Herndon, who has so well and faithfully handled this department for a number of years, on account of a general breakdown of health, and who will never be able to take up the work again. We were able to promote from the ranks in this case, appointing Mrs. Georgiana Cosman, whom I feel will make a good official.

BRICK PLANT

We were permitted with a special appropriation to put the brick plant in first-class condition, which is almost complete, and we expect a decided increase for this year. We are making a better and smoother brick than has been made in the history of the institution.

WHARVES AND BARGES

With a special appropriation allowed us for this work we have put the Ninth Street Wharf in first-class condition, but the buildings at this place are in a deplorable condition and we have endeavored to remedy this by using the funds of the workhouse and reformatory for a new building, but have been informed that it will take a special appropriation to do this work.

The wharf at Occoquan is well underway and will be completed in a short time. We have built two and have under construction the third barge and have repaired old ones, so that we now have seven. We are in good shape as far as barges and wharves are concerned.

REFRACTORY

With the increased number of long-term prisoners and the additional industrial activities, the work has become much heavier, and too much praise can not be given Mr. Tawse and his faithful assistants in keeping this up to the present high standard.

In previous reports I have repeatedly called attention to the conditions in the various institutions, and I have made recommendations that would remedy same, but as each year rolls around the same conditions exist,

though naturally growing more serious. The population of the institutions is increasing each year and every precaution must be taken to safeguard the health of the inmates to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic of any nature. We have been exceedingly fortunate in the past in having no serious illness among the population, but this condition can not always last. Cleanliness of body and cleanliness of clothes are requisites for good health. We are not now equipped properly to take care of the inmates in either respect. I have time and again called attention to our water and laundry facilities and am now merely reiterating recommendations made in previous reports. I earnestly urge that serious consideration be given these recommendations before the end of the fiscal year.

The present water supply is obtained from the Occoquan Creek. This creek drains a large territory with red clay surface, so that every storm carries clay into the creek and as a consequence the water is muddy nearly all the time. There are times, after an unusually heavy rain, that the water is not fit to be used for any purpose. I have recommended that a filtration plant be installed and, in my opinion, this is a matter that should be acted upon without delay. The above applies to the workhouse and the reformatory.

At the reformatory, especially, the need of a laundry can not be over emphasized. At this institution an attempt is being made to do the laundry work by hand for nearly 600 inmates, with a few ordinary tubs, a condition that is both unsanitary and unhealthy. This condition can be easily remedied by a small appropriation for the installation of a modern laundry. If such a plant were installed, laundry work could be done for other District institutions. This recommendation should be acted upon immediately.

PAROLE LAWS

I have recommended that a law be framed to govern inmates of this institution. We are now operating under the parole law governing Federal institutions, and this is not satisfactory. We expected that our recommendation of last year would be acted upon and we would be operating under our own law, but so far we have heard nothing from it. In connection with this bill, there should be added to it a penalty for escaping. This should be made to cover all penal institutions of the District. I formerly recommended that a law be enacted whereby prisoners would receive an additional sentence for escaping or attempting to escape. I earnestly urge this be taken up before the next session of Congress.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS

Due to over-crowded conditions in the Federal prisons, we were asked by the Attorney General's office nearly two years ago to transfer to the reformatory all prisoners convicted in the District Supreme Court, heretofore sent to those institutions. Since that time we have transferred all prisoners that we believed could be properly disciplined in an institution such as the reformatory. We have not transferred certain classes of prisoners, viz, those with long terms having detainers against them from other States, but this can be done if an appropriation is made whereby we can build a safe place to house 20 to 25 per cent of the population. We have prisoners at the reformatory serving sentences of 5, 10, 15, 30 years, and life, but it must be understood that their records, home conditions, etc., have been personally investigated to ascertain whether or not they were fit subjects for the reformatory. We have been very successful so far, having had only five escapes during the past year and these were men serving sentences of less than five years, but we are of the opinion that should we attempt to transfer all prisoners under present conditions our escapes would be much greater and would result in a general breaking down of the discipline now maintained.

We would urge that an appropriation be made for additional buildings in order that the excellent work now being done at the reformatory be continued.

THE JAIL

Major Peak's report speaks for itself, and in this connection I wish to say there has been a decided improvement in general conditions. The sanitary conditions are good. The grading and improvement of the grounds around

the building has made a big change in the general appearance, and I would recommend that the waste land back of the jail house proper, running to the river, be turned over to us, so that we could clean up, grade, and beautify the entire place. Major Peak has been tireless in his efforts in this line and deserves credit.

INDUSTRIES

We are starting in on the tag making for the third year. This industry has been very satisfactory.

The foundry is working nicely and we have made and delivered to the sewer and water departments several times what the purchasing officer anticipated for the first year. This we would like to increase to twice the present capacity.

The canning factory is doing well.

The broom factory has been enlarged and in addition to furnishing the District, we are supplying the Government with a part of their needs in the District.

In addition we have added a mattress factory, which will be quite a money saver.

We were very fortunate in securing the services of J. E. C. Bischoff, who has taken charge of these industries. He is a very capable man and as soon as we can complete our accounting system which is under way, we expect to make a showing that the District will be proud of.

I wish to express my appreciation to you and the Board of Public Welfare, for the hearty cooperation and encouragement accorded to us in this work. And I also take this occasion to thank all of the officers for their loyal support, as the cooperation from all the District penal institutions has been fine.

M. M. BARNARD,
General Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

In submitting my annual report there are several matters which I consider should be brought to your attention.

An ambulance should be provided to take patients to Gallinger Hospital when necessary for special treatment, as it is often very important that certain cases get hospital treatment without delay.

That a better water supply be provided, so as to prevent the possibility of sickness from this source.

Some provision should be made to take care of tubercular cases convenient to each hospital.

And an isolation ward for the treatment of contagious diseases should be provided near each hospital.

	Reformatory	Workhouse
Inmates admitted to hospital-----	256	504
Inmates treated on dispensary calls-----	10,395	12,222
Inmates received from District of Columbia jail and examined-----	290	5,060
Inmates died during the year-----	2	9
Wassermann made-----	338	-----
Positive Wassermann reaction (all have been receiving treatment)-----	83	-----
Transferred to Gallinger Hospital for treatment-----	11	2

F. W. HORNBAKER, M. D.

REPORT OF THE WORKHOUSE

I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report showing in condensed form the operation of the workhouse in all of its departments.

In the first place, I wish to apologize for the brevity in which you will find this report occasioned by the fact of severing my connection with the workhouse on July 15, and accepting the position of deputy warden of the Atlanta Penitentiary.

There has been no noticeable increase of misconduct, and as a result the working efficiency has increased, and the morale has been exceptionally good.

The health and sanitary conditions of the workhouse have been the best of any previous year, and should continue to get better as the wooden buildings are dismantled and are replaced by modern brick buildings.

The building program, which had its inception in 1924, has progressed exceptionally well. Besides the officers' mess and quarters, there is only one old wooden building now in use, and this is the temporary building used for the dining room of the inmates. However, this building is in good condition, having hollow tile and concrete floors, and is very appropriate for this purpose. All inmates are now sleeping in brick buildings, equipped with modern fixtures and conveniences.

The usual tillable acres of the farm have been cultivated and bountiful crops have been harvested.

The dairy herd is increasing steadily in efficiency, and is yielding good results.

The piggery shows about the same production as last year, but have very good prospects for increased production in the future.

From funds having been provided by Congress, there has been \$28,000 spent for the erection and equipping of wharfs and barges, and \$36,000 spent in rehabilitating the old kilns and erecting two new kilns and one large smokestack for the brick plant. The plant is now equipped to furnish a yearly output of 8,000,000.

The Christian people of Washington, D. C., have been untiringly faithful in ministering to the inmates, and it is appreciated by the officers of the institution to its fullest extent.

The year has been full of good work with many accomplishments, made possible by the intelligent cooperation and industry of the officers and employees of all classes and grades. To them I owe, and desire to express, my sincere appreciation and good will.

In the absence of the head matron, Mrs. Cosman has handled the women's department with diligence and care, and I want to commend her for the interest she has shown.

In conclusion, I desire to express to you and your official associates my thanks and gratitude for the constant interest in the welfare and betterment of the institution, and for the prompt and uniform support received, without which the satisfactory results obtained could not have been possible. In leaving the services of the workhouse, I wish to say that there has always been a degree of good feeling existing between the officers of this institution, the jail and reformatory, which has been very noticeable. Your selection of Captain Pettit to the position of assistant superintendent is a sound, sensible, and worthy promotion of an old employee, who is, and ever has been as true as steel. Your very friendly attitude toward me in leaving your services will always remain green in my memory. I shall always be very deeply interested in the future of the workhouse, and wish for it many accomplishments.

JULIAN A. SCHOEN,
Assistant Superintendent.

Average population at the workhouse, by months

Month	Men	Women	Total	Month	Men	Women	Total
July	642.50	55.10	697.60	January	606.12	53.16	659.28
August	666.48	57.67	724.15	February	597.89	51.02	648.91
September	650.80	50.73	701.53	March	593.22	48.48	641.70
October	718.45	41.48	759.93	April	586.23	47.53	633.76
November	695.20	45.00	740.20	May	602.064	54.125	656.189
December	665.00	44.25	709.25	June	591.90	58.00	649.90

Average population, men..... 634.6545
 Average population, women..... 50.5454
 Average population, men and women..... 685.1999

POPULATION

Number of prisoners, men and women, June 30, 1928.....	679
Admitted during the year, men and women.....	5,443
Recaptured.....	11
Recaptured from previous years.....	4
 Total.....	 6,137
Discharged.....	5,455
Escaped during the year.....	16
Died during the year.....	9
Number remaining June 30, 1929, men and women.....	657
 Total.....	 6,137

Amount paid from the workhouse under the nonsupport act for abandoned wives and children..... \$2,494.50

Ages of male prisoners committed to the District of Columbia workhouse during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929:

WHITE INMATES	COLORED INMATES
17 to 20.....	119 17 to 20..... 394
21 to 30.....	278 21 to 30..... 1,258
31 to 40.....	681 31 to 40..... 728
41 to 50.....	549 41 to 50..... 340
51 to 60.....	326 51 to 60..... 142
61 to 70.....	141 61 to 70..... 57
71 and over.....	32 71 and over..... 14
 2,126	 2,933

REPORT OF THE REFORMATORY

At this time it is a source of great pleasure and a distinct honor to be able to submit the report of the reformatory. Only one here on the ground, or one in daily touch, can appreciate the great strides we have made in the year just closed toward carrying out the program of permanent construction and the establishment of one of the finest institutions of its kind in this entire United States.

Since presenting the last report of this institution the population has grown considerably. From statistics it will be found that we have a great many more long-time inmates among our population that we have ever had before. There are 234 inmates serving sentences of five years and over.

In addition to the above figures you will find, immediately following this, the report of Mr. E. J. Welch, parole officer. More exhaustive statistics will be found in Mr. Welch's report.

The building activities have been kept sufficiently far in advance of our steadily increasing population so that we will not experience any trouble from overcrowded conditions. The athletic stadium is about completed and is equal to the finest, and superior to many, found in this country. It must be seen to be appreciated. The grandstand has a capacity of 1,000, and provision has been made so that capacity can be greatly increased by a small expenditure.

Due to the want of materials at a time when they were most needed is the direct reason why some of our buildings are not further advanced and nearer completion.

On account of the dry season we do not anticipate as large a crop as heretofore.

The railroad spur to the boiler house has been completed.

On an average about 100 acres of land are being cleaned up annually, and, of course, this will increase our yield of farm products.

It is most noteworthy to state that since our last report it has been possible to move the entire population into the new buildings, thereby allowing the old ones to be converted into storage houses and for which purpose they answer admirably.

In the following will be found a list of some of the needs of this institution and we earnestly recommend that they be given serious and prompt consideration.

This institution has been in existence about 12 years and in that period of time a constant effort has been made to secure equipment for a laundry. Every person in authority, or any person supposed to be in authority, has been approached on this subject, but thus far we are unable to report any progress or results. This need is imperative and can no longer be pushed aside. Ordinary common sense and every rule of hygiene tells us that the standards of cleanliness and health, which ought to be maintained in an institution such as this, can not even be approached without modern laundry equipment. This item should receive first consideration.

With our present population and the fact that it is steadily on the increase makes the need of a permanent hospital most essential.

The necessity for schoolrooms is great and in order that the spirit of this institution be upheld and the principles whereupon it was founded be continued, they should be provided.

We again recommend uniforms for the officers and also a change of dress for the inmates. It is our belief that inmates should wear a distinctive garb, so that in case of escape they will be more easily recognized.

As stated in previous reports, our electric plant is not adequate to the requirements of the institution.

There ought to be some plan worked out whereby the officials in charge of the institution would be able to classify their officers. At present there are established rates for the officers employed, but it is too general to say that all officers are of equal worth. If the officials in direct charge had some discretion in this matter it would serve to raise considerably the morale of the officers and cause the officers to be more responsive to duty.

There are several minor matters which I might mention, but which I do not deem of sufficient importance to incorporate into this report.

In conclusion I want to compliment my assistants and officers for their efficiency and thank them for their hearty cooperation rendered in the past year.

Mr. Barnard, we welcome this opportunity to express our appreciation for your cooperation and counsel and though we have just passed through a hard year the burdens were made lighter by our pleasant relationship.

A. C. TAWSE,
Assistant Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PAROLE OFFICER

The following report covers statistics compiled by this office relating to inmates of the District of Columbia Reformatory for the fiscal year 1929.

Prisoners received and discharged

Population, July 1, 1928		409
Received from jail		285
Returned parole violators		4
Recaptured		4
		702
Discharged		123
Paroled		26
Escaped		5
Died		2
Released through jail		5
Population June 30, 1929		541
		702

Prisoners received, by months

	Colored	White		Colored	White
July	24	5	February	16	5
August	8	6	March	27	12
September	1	1	April	31	2
October	13	4	May	17	11
November	16	7	June	35	13
December	17	6	Total for year	213	72
January	8	0			

Average monthly population

July	417.709	February	428.177
August	416.967	March	452.677
September	405.966	April	484.266
October	394.354	May	497.580
November	412.166	June	516.333
December	419.516		
January	426.870	Average daily population	439.3

Parole statistics

Number of prisoners on parole July 1, 1928		25
Paroled during year		26
Total		51

Discharged from parole during year		23
Parole violators		4
Paroles in good standing June 30, 1929		24

Total		51
Earnings of prisoners on parole during year, \$25,904.04.		

Crime and offenses

Returned for violation of parole	4
Returned from escape	4
Counterfeiting	1
Larceny	46
Murder or manslaughter	6
Robbery, burglary, and housebreaking	89
Assault	33
Motor vehicle theft act	1
Violation of Volstead Act (national prohibition act)	7
Perjury	3
Drug act	12
Other offenses not named	87
Total	293

Previous convictions

Number in prison for first time	109
Number having heretofore served imprisonment	184
Total	293

Age when received

Number under 20 years of age	38
Number between 20 and 30 years of age	157
Number between 30 and 40 years of age	60
Number between 40 and 50 years of age	26
Number over 50 years of age	12
Total	293

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES

In presenting herewith for your approval the first annual report of this office for the fiscal year 1929, the various departmental responsibilities, as centered in this office have been covered under separate headings.

The patience shown, the wise council and hearty support given, by both the director of public welfare and yourself, together with the cordial cooperation of my associates, at these institutions and at the District Building, have been very helpful in the many trying situations throughout the year, and are sincerely appreciated.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made of the generous assistance rendered by the representatives of the United States Bureau of Efficiency and the General Accounting Office.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Because of the rapid growth and development of the workhouse and reformatory, particularly with respect to the expansion of the industrial activities, it appeared advisable to effect a redistribution of the institutional activities. The close proximity of the workhouse and reformatory indicated the possibility of centralizing a large part of the work of the two institutions. After a careful study of the existing conditions, a chart or plan of reorganization was prepared and presented to the general superintendent for approval.

This reorganization plan was designed to group all related activities at both institutions under logical administrative units. The possibility of effecting substantial economies and of improved efficiency through the assignment of definite responsibilities was apparent.

The creation of the working capital fund for industrial enterprises also established the need of a system of allotment accounts through which appropriations and funds could be budgeted to meet the requirements of the several departments and projects. In order that the plan could be effectively administered it was considered advisable that the records of the two institutions be consolidated and a centralized system of accounting established.

This new organization and accounting system, made effective in December, 1928, created the following administrative and managerial divisions all under the direction of the general superintendent.

1. *Assistant superintendent—Reformatory.*—The assistant superintendent of the reformatory, under direction of the general superintendent, was charged with the responsibility of administration at that institution of all matters pertaining to the assignment and supervision of custodial officers; the admission, release, care, custody, assignment for duty to general institutions or industrial activities, and general welfare of prisoners; the maintenance of personnel, property, and prisoners' records; and the approval of personnel and prisoners' pay rolls.

2. *Assistant superintendent—Workhouse.*—The assistant superintendent of the workhouse, under the direction of the general superintendent, was charged with the responsibility of administration at that institution of all matters pertaining to the assignment and supervision of custodial officers; the admission, release, care, custody, assignment for duty to general institutional or industrial activities, and general welfare of prisoners; the maintenance of personnel, property, and prisoners' records; and the approval of personnel and prisoners' pay rolls.

3. *Superintendent of industries.*—The superintendent of industries, under direction of the general superintendent, was charged with the responsibility for the administration and supervision of all appropriation and fund records and accounts; the preparation of budget requests; the allotment of funds to the various activities and projects; the compiling of cost, production, distribution and sales records; the operation and direction of all industrial, agricultural, transportation, and vocational enterprises; the administration and accounting

of the working capital fund; and such other activities as are related more particularly to the industrial projects and administrative features than to the primary institutional functions.

4. *Construction engineer.*—The construction engineer, under the direction of the general superintendent, was charged with the supervision of all matters pertaining to the construction of the new buildings, and other construction work; the maintenance and repairs of buildings and roads.

5. *Resident physician.*—The physician, under the direction of the general superintendent, was charged with responsibility for and supervision of the hospitals; the physical examination and welfare of prisoners; the inspection of food service and storage; the personnel engaged in the preparation and service of food supplies; and general sanitation of both institutions.

The wisdom of the general superintendent in authorizing the plan of reorganization is already apparent. There has been brought about a spirit of harmony and cooperation between the departmental heads, and a noticeable improvement in the morale of the personnel of both institutions.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

Upon approval by the general superintendent of the plan of centralizing the accounting records of these institutions, Mr. C. W. Hanger was engaged as chief accountant to install the new system and take over all appropriation, expenditure, cost, production, sale, and other financial and accounting records. The setting up of this accounting system, along lines prescribed by the General Accounting Office has been accomplished.

A careful analysis of the requirements of the various departments was first made in order that the necessary funds could be provided by allotments from the available appropriations. The heads of the various departments were advised of the total allotments made to cover the various activities and projects under their supervision. These amounts were then suballotted by them to cover the various items of expense entering into the said activities, and monthly thereafter a statement setting forth the expenditures and balances under each suballotment was provided. This plan has developed a truer reflection of the needs of the various departments, and has placed a definite responsibility for economical and efficient management upon the several departmental heads.

In the instance of the appropriation for "Personal services" the entire amounts available were allotted to cover the personnel pay rolls at the respective institutions.

An analysis of the "Maintenance" appropriation of both institutions established the fact that both were insufficient to meet the needs. Because of the necessity of providing sufficient funds for such purely maintenance items as food, clothing, shoes, etc., these allotments were given preference and first consideration. The remaining amounts were allotted to the industrial activities, to be supplemented by receipts from the sale of surplus products, as authorized under the working capital fund.

The appropriations for "Continuing the construction of permanent buildings" were both insufficient, as they did not permit of the vigorous prosecution of the construction work during the entire year.

The appropriation for "Fuel for maintenance and manufacture" also proved insufficient during the past year, but this condition will be remedied by the increase allowed in the 1930 appropriation.

Small unexpended amounts under each appropriation heading will revert to the Treasury to the credit of the general fund of the District. These balances are due to cancellation of requisitions and adjustments in estimated incumbencies.

A cost-accounting plan designed to cover all the institutional and industrial activities and projects of both institutions has been developed and was put into effect with the beginning of the new fiscal year. It is hoped that this plan will also provide information and data that will be of further value in the administration and management of all projects and activities.

The financial reports covering all appropriations and expenditures are attached hereto.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

During the fiscal year the industrial activities have all shown improvement. A more efficient organization has been developed, and a more businesslike control has been established.

The promotion of E. Allen Green to the position of chief of the mechanical division will materially assist this office in conducting the industrial activities. It will unify the responsibility for the proper maintenance and care of all of the machinery used in these enterprises; effect economies, and coordinate the purchase and use of all mechanical equipment at both institutions.

The approval of the creation of a position of chief of the agricultural division will also greatly assist this office. It will unify the responsibility for the production of fruit, produce, and forage; the diversification and rotation of crops; the clearing and preparation of lands; the coordination of purchases; and the breeding up of livestock at both institutions. A recommendation for promotion to this position is being withheld pending the allocation to grade by the Personnel Classification Board.

Matters of greater importance have not permitted our making any surveys or studies relative to the establishment of new industries. Until such informative data can be compiled as would set forth the possible market, the cost of plant and equipment, the value of products, etc., no recommendations are in order.

Three new industrial activities have been started during the past year. The mattress shop and automobile repair shop at the reformatory, and the machine shop at the workhouse.

The following résumé is supplemented by detailed financial and production reports attached hereto.

Brick plant.—The reconditioning of the brick plant, for which a special appropriation was allowed, has greatly improved the facilities. The productions during the past year have been slightly lower than anticipated due to the loss of time during the rebuilding of kilns, etc. A new electric vibrating screen as well as a new pyrometer recording system have been installed and the coming year should show a considerable improvement in both quality and quantity.

Foundry.—Although this is a comparatively new industry it has already grown to proportions which reflect its importance and value. The present building and equipment are both inadequate to supply the requirements and approval of the plan of enlargement and expansion is urged.

Automobile tag shop.—This industry has met the increasing demands of the superintendent of licenses and also produced the congressional and diplomatic plates as well as a few minor orders for other departments. Delivery has been prompt and the standard of quality has been maintained.

Broom shop.—In addition to supplying the requirements of the various departments of the District government we have also supplied a number of brooms for departments of the Federal Government on orders released to us by the broom factory at Leavenworth. The increase in the requirements will call for a slight expansion in this industry.

Canning plant.—A part of the fruit and produce of both institutions has in the past been put up in small cans using a rented machine. One large and one small heading machine and a new process kettle have been purchased as well as other incidental equipment, thus placing this industry in shape to take care of all surplus farm products in a more efficient manner.

Clothing shop.—In operating this industry all the raw materials are purchased by the institutions and manufactured into various articles of clothing such as shirts, overalls, caps, etc.

Print shop.—This industry at present supplies all of the simple forms used at both of these institutions as well as for other departments of the District. No returns have been received on this work as all materials are furnished by the requisitioning department. The commissioners have approved the operation of this industry under the working capital fund whereby charges will be made for printing during the coming fiscal year.

Machine shop.—This is a new industry which has been started this year with practically all of the machine tools having been acquired without cost by transfer from the Chief Coordinator. The establishment of this shop provides a means of machining and finishing the foundry castings, of maintaining and repairing the mechanical equipment in the industrial activities, and also fulfills a long felt need in maintaining the mechanical equipment at both institutions. Its value as a vocational training activity has already been demonstrated.

Automobile repair shop.—This is a new activity established at the reformatory for the maintenance and repair of all motor vehicles and equipment. The

number and condition of the vehicles made it imperative that provisions be made to maintain them. All classes of repair work such as chassis, engine, ignition, body and refinishing are now being cared for in this shop.

Mattress shop.—This is also a new activity established at the reformatory. It has been engaged in producing all of the new mattresses required at both of these institutions. A few small orders for other departments have been filled and it is hoped that additional orders can be secured during the coming year.

Agricultural and livestock.—Owing to the adverse weather conditions and the presence of various pests, the farms at both institutions have suffered materially during the past year. Additional land is being cleared and greater acreage will be under cultivation during the coming year.

The orchard has likewise suffered and in consequence both the quality and quantity of the crop was below expectations.

The pigpens at both institutions are both showing an improvement. The herds are being bred up for better and more profitable stock.

The dairy herd has been materially improved through the use of a registered bull acquired from the Department of Agriculture. Production at the dairy has increased and further improvements are contemplated during the coming year.

The poultry yard has not been able to meet the requirements during the past year because of the inadequate facilities. These conditions will gradually be overcome during the next year.

The horses and mules at both institutions are very old and are the source of abnormal expense for the amount of work produced by them. It is hoped during the coming year to replace some of this stock with younger animals so that the maintenance cost will not be increased and yet show considerable improvement in the volume of the work done by the teams.

The stables and barns at the reformatory are in deplorable condition and should be replaced with modern facilities at the earliest opportunity.

Transportation.—The automotive transportation at both institutions is in poor shape because of the fact that no heavy units have been purchased. Several trucks have been obtained by transfer from the Chief Coordinator which has materially assisted us in meeting the constantly increasing demands for truck service.

The marine transportation composed of the single tug and fleet of barges has been improved by the construction of several new barges. The tug has seen many years of service and should shortly be replaced with a more modern boat. The navigation of this type of a vessel in Occoquan Creek is very dangerous and as a result extensive repairs have been necessary to keep the equipment in operating condition.

The industrial railroad trackage has been extended and the locomotive has been completely rebuilt during the past year. The small reserve locomotive is of little value and should probably be condemned for sale as surplus to our needs.

The movement of the industrial products to our Ninth Street station in Washington as well as the movement of raw materials and supplies from Washington station to these institutions has materially improved during the past year. A daily truck service is now in operation between the two points, and has greatly expedited the movements of materials. The appointment of a shipping and receiving clerk at the Ninth Street yard provides a more careful and accurate check on the issuing of materials and the receipt of goods.

WORKING-CAPITAL FUND

The fact that the working-capital fund was created by the transfer of sums from the existing appropriations caused considerable difference of opinions as to its application and limitation. Up to the present time no definite decision or ruling has been obtained, and as a consequence many complications and difficulties have been encountered. The serious consideration now being given by the District officials to this and related subjects indicates that conclusions will soon be reached.

The authority to use the receipts derived from the sale of surplus products has greatly benefited these institutions and prevented a large deficiency in the "maintenance" appropriations during the past year.

No definite conclusion has been reached regarding the method of establishing the balance, which under the fiscal-year limitations would revert to the Treasury. We have therefore based this report on the actual cash balance on hand at the close of business June 30, 1929.

J. E. C. BISCHOFF,
Superintendent of Industries.

Workhouse and reformatory—financial statement, 1929

Purpose of appropriation	Appropriation	Expenditures	Balance
Salaries, administrative.....	\$15,400.00		
Welch Act, deficiency.....	1,600.00		
Salaries, workhouse.....	75,760.00		
Welch Act, deficiency.....	9,200.00		
Salaries, reformatory.....	63,980.00		
Welch Act, deficiency.....	5,300.00		
Maintenance, reformatory.....	83,000.00		
Transferred to working capital fund.....	4,000.00		
Maintenance, workhouse.....	120,000.00		
Deficiency.....	7,000.00		
Permanent building, reformatory.....	62,000.00		
Balance from 1928.....	67.34		
Deficiency.....	62,067.34	61,705.32	362.02
Permanent building, workhouse.....	25,000.00	24,780.27	219.73
Brick plant.....	80,000.00	79,859.39	140.61
Workhouse, fuel for maintenance and manufacture.....	47,500.00		
Transferred to working capital fund.....	15,000.00		
Reformatory, fuel.....	36,000.00		
Transferred to working capital fund.....	6,000.00		
Workhouse, fuel for maintenance and manufacture.....	30,000.00	29,033.97	966.03
Reconditioning barges, etc.....			
Purchase of land.....	32,500.00	32,352.26	147.74
Motor vehicles, workhouse.....	10,000.00	9,997.21	2.79
Working capital fund created by—			
Maintenance, reformatory.....	28,000.00	27,536.52	463.48
Workhouse—			
Brick plant.....	2,650.00	2,650.00	
Fuel for manufacture.....	475.00	448.00	27.00
Receipts from sale of surplus products.....	15,000.00		
Receipts from sale of surplus products.....	25,000.00		
Receipts from sale of surplus products.....	67,890.28		
Total.....	92,890.28	87,349.39	5,540.89
	740,822.62	728,825.58	11,997.04

Financial report of workhouse

RECEIPTS

Appropriations for—	
Salaries.....	\$84,960.00
Maintenance.....	127,000.00
General administration salaries.....	8,500.00
Permanent buildings.....	116,000.00
Fuel for maintenance and manufacture.....	47,500.00
Motor vehicles.....	475.00
Reconditioning barges, etc.....	28,000.00
Purchase of land.....	1,325.00
Receipts from sale of surplus products.....	27,004.93
Allotment for maintenance of motor vehicle.....	236.70
Total receipts.....	441,001.63

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services	\$139,647.31
Meats, fish, etc.	\$26,422.85
Groceries and provisions	27,708.24
 Total for food	54,131.09
Laundry and cleaning supplies	2,120.28
Clothing	5,661.38
Shoes and repairs to same	4,045.68
Dry goods	4,989.91
 Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods	14,696.97
Engineers' supplies	1,867.03
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same	1,300.77
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	555.80
Forage	24,160.50
Maintenance of motor vehicles	4,243.49
Transportation of inmates	4,573.97
Materials used in industries	17,191.49
Stationery, printing and office expenses	883.07
Miscellaneous	4,322.93
Fuel for maintenance and manufacture	47,352.26
Reconditioning brick plant (material, etc.)	29,033.97
Reconditioning barges, etc. (materials, etc.)	27,536.52
Permanent buildings (materials and equipment)	54,965.90
Motor car	448.00
Industrial railroad	3,146.67
Maintenance tug	3,681.10
Purchase of land	1,325.00
 Total expenditures	437,184.12
 Balance on hand June 30, 1929	3,817.51

Financial report of reformatory

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for—	
Salaries	\$69,280.00
Maintenance	\$3,000.00
General administration salaries	8,500.00
Permanent buildings	62,000.00
Permanent buildings, balance from 1928	67.34
Permanent buildings, deficiency	25,000.00
Fuel	10,000.00
Purchase of land	1,325.00
Receipts from sale of surplus products	35,344.46
Allotment for maintenance of passenger-carrying motor vehicle	236.70
 Total receipts	294,753.50

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services	113,779.26
Meats, fish, etc.	\$14,507.30
Groceries and provisions	18,859.89
 Total for food	33,367.19
Laundry and cleaning supplies	877.71
Clothing	5,207.00
Shoes and repairs to same	2,773.51
Dry goods	3,371.84
 Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods	11,352.35

Engineers' supplies	\$1,423.77
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same	3,553.08
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	1,043.14
Forage	5,325.89
Maintenance of motor vehicles	4,812.09
Transportation of inmates	562.46
Materials used in industries	35,672.51
Stationery, printing, and office expenses	1,085.53
Miscellaneous	5,180.65
Fuel	9,997.21
Purchase of land	1,325.00
Permanent buildings (material and equipment)	59,913.93
Industrial railroad	2,843.09
 Total expenditures	 292,114.86
Balance on hand June 30, 1929	2,638.64

Working capital fund—Receipts and expenditures

CREATION OF FUND

Transfer from—	
Reformatory, 1929, maintenance	\$4,000.00
Buildings—workhouse, brick plant, etc.	6,000.00
Workhouse, 1929, fuel for maintenance and manufacture	15,000.00
 Total	 25,000.00

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF SURPLUS PRODUCTION

Brick	\$42,446.20
Brooms	2,410.88
Castings (foundry)	22,676.20
Machine work	16.50
Oyster shells	131.50
Auto tags	209.00
	67,890.28

Available for expenditures under working capital fund 92,890.28

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	\$6,849.49
Clothing shop	221.57
Print shop	118.47
Auto-tag shop	16,230.87
Machine shop	953.16
Garage:	
Workhouse	\$1,354.58
Reformatory	1,402.74
	2,757.32
Foundry	6,535.94
Canning plant	5,296.04
Office and sundry	442.99
Farm, stable, etc.:	
Workhouse	7,532.58
Reformatory	1,820.53
	9,353.11
Broom shop	2,854.68
Transportation (industrial railroad)	205.69
Brick plant:	
Supplies and equipment	6,676.71
Fuel	24,296.25
	30,972.96

Tug boat:	
Supplies and equipment	\$2,561.81
Fuel	1,119.29
	<hr/>
Ninth Street wharf	85.81
Mattress shop	678.76
Miscellaneous	111.43
	<hr/>
Balance	\$87,349.39
	<hr/>
5,540.89	

Statement of production

Value of products manufactured and sold:

Brick	\$60,831.49
Brooms	2,429.38
Castings	22,676.20
Machine work	16.50
Automobile tags	209.00
Oyster shells	131.50
Mattresses sold	176.00
	<hr/>
	\$86,470.07

Transferred to credit of working capital fund	67,890.28
Transfers due	18,579.79

Total	86,470.07
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Approximate value of products used at District of Columbia penal institutions:

Brick	28,674.12
Brooms	441.88
Castings	2,584.02
Machine work	4,488.87
Auto tags	20,508.41
Farm, reformatory	14,008.29
Hogpens, reformatory	2,621.46
Cannery	2,218.40
Workhouse	
Farm	15,966.73
Dairy	25,037.75
Orchard	4,993.14
Poultry yard	1,014.53
Hogpens	7,450.32
Carpenter shop, reformatory, coffins for morgue	376.50
	<hr/>
	130,384.42

Total production	216,854.49
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District of Columbia, auto tags	20,508.41
Carpenter shop, coffins for morgue	376.50

Total	20,884.91
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Approximate value of products used	
Auto tags and coffins	130,384.42

Appropriations supplemented by	20,884.91
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109,499.51	
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REPORT OF THE JAIL

I submit herewith the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929.

The steadily increasing demands made upon the jail equipment and facilities is again indicated by a turnover of 12,271 prisoners, a gain of 396 over the previous year. The average daily population was 529, or more than double that of 1921. The wisdom of recent extensions is clearly proven by these figures and further needs are thus disclosed. The ratio of increase, if maintained, must shortly outrun the capacity of the institution or tax its functioning below the present standard.

As usual the largest number of commitments was for intoxication, a total of 5,515 being recorded for the year, an increase of 190 over 1928. The age chart indicates that 3,849 prisoners were between the ages of 21 and 30 years, the largest group under that classification. Prisoners transferred to the District of Columbia Workhouse numbered 5,469, an increase of 528 over last year, and the District of Columbia Reformatory received 281, or 14 less than last year. There was a decrease of 22 in the number of prisoners transferred to other than District of Columbia institutions, a further indication of the approach of the time when all crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia courts will be atoned for within District owned and operated institutions.

Maturing plans to make the jail a complete independent unit capable of meeting all of its needs from within its own confines meet with gratifying success at each succeeding step. The newly established infirmary handled more than 13,000 operations, medications, and dressings and the dental clinic, completely and modernly equipped, treated 955 patients. More than 7,000 vaccinations against smallpox were recorded, a precaution distinctly in the interest of the health of the entire community. There were 126 prisoners treated at Gallinger Municipal Hospital for mental and major ailments.

Provided with its own central heating plant and laundry equipment, formerly shared with or supplied by the hospital, the jail makes another stride toward independence and is thus all the more assured of its ability to meet its growing responsibilities and to perfect its methods for safeguarding its restrained population.

It is a pleasure to record that all the officers, employees, and members of the staff have been painstaking and loyal as in the past and that much of the year's progress is due to their faithful activities.

I wish to thank you for the splendid spirit of cooperation that you have always manifested and also the Board of Public Welfare for their loyal support.

W. L. PEAK,
Assistant Superintendent.

Movement of prisoners

	Male		Female		Total
	White	Colored	White	Colored	
Prisoners in jail July 1, 1928, at 8 a. m.	152	259	9	42	462
Prisoners received during the year	4,416	6,455	201	1,199	12,271
Prisoners recommitted during the year	225	172	6	17	420
Escaped prisoners returned	2	1			3
Total	4,795	6,887	216	1,258	13,156
Prisoners released during the year	4,647	6,652	205	1,221	12,725
Prisoners in jail July 1, 1929, at 8 a. m.	148	235	11	37	431

Movement of prisoners—Continued

	Male		Female		Total
	White	Colored	White	Colored	
RELEASED					
By expiration.....	924	1,788	52	562	3,326
By the courts.....	1,274	1,488	93	294	3,149
To workhouse, Occoquan, Va.....	2,126	2,958	52	333	5,469
To District of Columbia Reformatory, Lorton, Va.....	70	211	—	—	281
To United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.....	8	27	—	—	35
To United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.....	8	24	—	—	32
To State reformatory, Howard, R. I.....	—	—	—	2	2
To Federal Industrial Institution for Women, Alderson, W. Va.....	—	—	5	15	20
To State penitentiary for women, Columbia, S. C.....	—	—	—	1	1
To sanitary officer.....	10	11	—	2	23
To immigration officer.....	9	1	—	—	10
To St. Elizabeths Hospital for Insane.....	4	—	—	—	4
By escape from hospital grounds ¹	28	10	—	—	38
By escape from jail grounds ¹	—	3	—	—	3
By parole.....	1	—	—	—	1
By pardon.....	2	1	—	—	3
By death.....	1	4	—	—	5
Escaped returned released.....	2	2	—	—	4
Recommitted prisoners released.....	180	124	3	12	319
Total.....	4,647	6,652	205	1,221	12,725
Daily average of prisoners.....	—	—	—	—	529

Total number committed and released and daily average by months

	Committed						Released						Daily average	
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total				
	White	Colored	White	Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored			
1928														
July.....	340	608	25	127	1,100	360	571	20	107	1,058	492	—	—	
August.....	388	590	19	124	1,121	394	588	19	130	1,131	539	—	—	
September.....	438	575	13	91	1,117	437	565	20	106	1,128	592	—	—	
October.....	392	580	21	115	1,108	428	628	26	106	1,188	593	—	—	
November.....	359	569	19	89	1,036	373	581	17	100	1,071	563	—	—	
December.....	366	584	15	112	1,077	412	611	17	119	1,159	546	—	—	
1929														
January.....	378	520	14	74	986	389	521	11	78	999	534	—	—	
February.....	369	437	10	67	883	374	483	13	72	942	521	—	—	
March.....	301	421	13	94	829	349	438	14	85	886	481	—	—	
April.....	361	532	19	112	1,024	369	531	16	91	1,007	501	—	—	
May.....	407	552	16	89	1,064	411	586	21	117	1,135	500	—	—	
June.....	317	487	17	105	926	351	549	11	110	1,021	488	—	—	
Total.....	4,416	6,455	201	1,199	12,271	4,647	6,652	205	1,221	12,725	—	—	—	

¹ Accounting for 41 escapees¹ trustees: Apprehended and returned to jail, 9; committed under new charges, 12; fines paid at court, 2; released by death, 1; unaccounted for, 17.

Largest number of prisoners at any one time..... 679
Smallest number of prisoners at any one time..... 431

Age and number of prisoners committed

Age	Number	Age	Number
20 years and under.....	1,313	51 to 60.....	1,423
21 to 30.....	3,849	Over 60.....	341
31 to 40.....	3,478		
41 to 50.....	1,867	Total,	12,271

Prisoners transferred to Gallinger Hospital for hospital treatment and mental examination

White males	70
Colored males	37
White females	10
Colored females	9
Total	126

Transferred to penitentiaries

	Male		Female		Total
	White	Colored	White	Colored	
State reformatory for women, Howard, R. I.				2	2
Federal Industrial Institution for Women, Alderson, W. Va.			5	15	20
Womans' reformatory, Columbia, S. C.				1	1
United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.	8	27			35
United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.	8	24			32
District Reformatory, Lorton, Va.	70	211			281
Total	86	262	5	18	371

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries	\$63,710.00
Additional appropriation (Welsh bill)	7,460.00
Appropriation for maintenance	64,600.00
Deficiency appropriation	10,000.00
Total	145,770.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra service	70,769.05
Meats, fish, etc.	\$15,703.97
Flour	344.51
Bread	9,932.29
Groceries and provisions	22,805.07
Milk	612.26
Total	49,398.10
Clothing	389.00
Shoes and repairs	360.50
Dry goods	1,681.50
Total	2,431.00
Fuel	7,749.40
Light	3,716.33
Gas	757.26
Engineer supplies	914.30
Total	13,137.29
Furniture and household furnishings	1,656.59
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	1,844.40
Fertilizers and seeds	83.50
Stationery, printing, and office expenses	972.50
Telephone	336.55
Current repairs and material for same	2,188.16
Miscellaneous	1,980.29
Total expenditures	144,797.43
Balance on hand June 30, 1929	972.57
Total	145,770.00

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

To the Board of Trustees:

I have the honor to submit my report of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929.

Receipts:

From appropriation—

For salaries and support of inmates	-----	\$206, 850. 00
For building, including balance on hand last report	-----	80, 216. 82
		<u>\$287, 066. 82</u>

Disbursements:

For salaries and support of inmates	-----	182, 526. 01
For building	-----	66, 728. 96
		<u>249, 254. 97</u>

Total	-----	<u>37, 811. 85</u>
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Leaving unexpended balances as follows:

For salaries and support of inmates	-----	24, 323. 99
For building	-----	13, 487. 86
		<u>37, 811. 85</u>

There has been received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being the net proceeds of scrap and salvage material, etc., the sum of \$307.94.

In accordance with act approved March 3, 1905, the same has been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

There has also been covered into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts the sum of \$34,945.95, received during the year from the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, for care and maintenance of District of Columbia wards.

Very respectfully,

E. T. HISER, *Treasurer.*

Classification of expenditures for salaries and support for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929

Total personal services	-----	<u>\$89, 123. 04</u>
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Supplies and materials:

Stationery and office supplies	-----	1, 104. 89
Medical and hospital supplies	-----	2, 207. 26
Scientific and educational supplies	-----	1, 637. 56
Fuel	-----	11, 214. 15
Wearing apparel and sewing supplies	-----	9, 185. 26
Forage and other supplies for animals	-----	6, 764. 75
Provisions	-----	34, 617. 85
Sundries	-----	4, 670. 15
Materials	-----	3, 285. 09

Total supplies and materials	-----	<u>74, 706. 96</u>
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Subsistence and support of persons (service)	-----	<u>79. 65</u>
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Communication service:

Telegraph service	-----	40. 23
Telephone service	-----	178. 84
Other communications service	-----	15. 00

Total communication service	-----	<u>234. 07</u>
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Travel expenses:	
Transportation	\$2,270.73
Subsistence	140.95
Total travel expenses	<u>2,411.68</u>
Transportation of things (service)	499.53
Furnishing of heat, light, and power	3,574.67
Repairs and alterations	922.69
Special and miscellaneous current expenses	737.03
Gratuities, including transportation	<u>5,946.34</u>
Equipment:	
Furniture, furnishings and fixtures	2,998.57
Educational, scientific, and recreational supplies	37.83
Livestock, etc.	637.00
Other equipment	616.95
Total equipment	<u>4,290.35</u>
Total	<u>182,526.01</u>

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith my report as superintendent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929:

Statistics

Total number of boys received from the beginning of the school on Jan. 13, 1870, up to and including June 30, 1929	8,417
Average age of boys received since the opening	15.46
Boys in the school June 30, 1928	495
Total number received during the year:	
By commitment from the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia	46
By commitment from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia	1
By commitment from the United States courts	185
By paroled boys returned	6
By escaped boys returned	5
Total for the year	<u>738</u>
Discharged, etc., during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees, upon honor parole	63
By order of the board of trustees, upon special parole	6
By order of the board of trustees, United States boys paroled	59
By expiration of sentence	137
By commutation of sentence by the President	1
Escaped and still absent	33
Remaining in the school June 30, 1929	<u>439</u>
Maximum number during the year	497
Minimum number during the year	420
Average number of boys during the year	452.44
Average age of boys received during the year	15.60
Received on first commitment	232
Returned from escape	5
Returned from parole	6
Total number received	<u>243</u>

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the National Training School for Girls.

The population remains about the same as last year. On June 30, there were in the school 20 white girls, 93 colored girls, and 5 colored infants—a total of 118. This includes 7 Federal girls, 4 white and 3 colored.

The conduct of the girls in both branches of the school has been encouraging. While there is yet much chance for improvement in many phases, the discipline of the institution has constantly bettered. There have been some runaways, but most of them were returned within a short time.

The health of the institution has continued good. The doctor has given her regular visits three half days weekly, continuing to treat all venereal disease cases, as well as taking care of the general health of the girls. The dentist has given good attention, regularly making his weekly half-day visits. Copy of the physician's report is attached.

The work of the schoolroom is under the direction of competent teachers. The course of study is elementary throughout. Every girl is required to spend a portion of the day in the schoolroom during school period from September to June.

In the sewing department 2,790 garments have been made for the division of child care, representing a saving of \$785.98 to the District, and the garments are much more satisfactory than ready-made garments. The girls are taking great interest in making the dresses attractive, giving an individual touch here and there. All clothing for our inmates, and all other sewing and all mending for the institution is done in this department. Two power sewing machines from the surplus war material have been a help to us.

Good service has been rendered by the industrial teachers in training the girls in cooking, dining-room service, laundry, chamber work, etc. The numerous applications which we continue to receive for well-trained colored cooks, waitresses, and laundresses is evidence of the usefulness of this practical training.

The recreational life consists of outdoor sports, entertainments, pageants, and dancing. All holidays are appropriately observed. Two pageants given by the colored girls, Star of Promise, at Christmas, and Christ of the Centuries, at Easter, attracted many visitors to the school.

Religious services are held on Conduit Road every Sunday afternoon. Mass is held for Catholic girls once a month. A class for Episcopal girls is held every Tuesday afternoon, in addition to the regular Episcopal services every third Sunday morning.

When a girl has had sufficient training and her conduct warrants, she is paroled to a position or to her home. The social-service branch aids the girl in securing positions and keeps in touch with paroled girls, giving advice and help where needed. From 18 months to 2 years of training seems necessary before parole should be granted. The total number of girls on parole is 126.

The farm on Conduit Road is looking well; the small acreage has yielded a good supply of fresh vegetables. Our new overseer shows much general knowledge of garden and farm interests, the raising of chickens and the layout and upkeep of the grounds. The colored girls have done valuable work in the field and in the care of poultry.

In the estimates for 1931 an appropriation of \$5,000 is asked for painting and repairing buildings on Conduit Road. The two older buildings, especially, are much in need of both in side and outside repairs, and it is hoped an appropriation will be made for these purposes. Many current repairs have been made during the year, such as plastering, painting, repairs to roofs, steam boilers, etc.

MUIRKIRK

The average number of white girls during the year was 21. The girls have worked well during the year, taking their turn in kitchen, laundry, sewing room, and at housework. All have learned to embroider, and most of them love to do this as a pastime during the long winter evenings. They work well on the farm and have become tremendously interested in the care of the little chicks. Am sorry to report they do only fairly well in the schoolroom.

Religious services are held every Sunday afternoon, by ministers of different denominations. Catholic services and mass are held every Thursday morning, by Father Thomas V. Moore.

The young people from Congress Heights Baptist Church and from churches in the neighborhood have come to the school for several social evenings, with treats of ice cream, fruit, and candy for the girls. Rev. George W. Dow visited the school on Christmas Day, with a present and candy for each girl. The girls have given two plays—The Old Oaken Bucket and Mother Mine.

Quite a number of girls have visited their home for a day and one or two have spent several days at home. This is a special privilege granted for good conduct, and we find it a wonderful help in keeping up the spirit and morale of the home.

We have now a well-equipped medical clinic at Muirkirk, with Doctor Karpeles holding weekly clinics since August last.

A new laundry in the main building, for which plans are being drawn, will help greatly to minimize the work in this department.

Farm operations at this branch of the school have been progressing under Mr. Romanov. The produce from the farm was as follows: 300 bushels late potatoes, 40 bushels onions, 1,500 heads cabbage, 200 heads lettuce, 500 bunches spring onions, 500 dozens corn, 100 bushels tomatoes, 200 pumpkins, 200 quarts strawberries, 25 bushels string beans, 15 bushels peas, 15 bushels beets, 5 bushels carrots, 5 bushels peppers, 5 bushels squash, 25 bushels kale, 10 bushels spinach, 50 bushels turnips, 40 bushels Lima beans, 2 bushels radishes; slaughtered 37 hogs and 1 calf; raised 600 chickens; increase of 22 pigs and 4 calves; produced 246 bushels wheat, 665 bushels field corn, 11 tons straw, 30 tons hay, 3,650 gallons milk, and 2,704 dozen eggs. Part of the above produce was delivered to the Conduit Road School.

Improvements: Implement shed and workshop; brooder house; sleeping porch added to dwelling house; 100 feet fence for hog run; 200 feet drain pipe laid; 2 acres put into lawn; 5 acres land cleared for cultivation; 5,500 feet oak lumber sawed; 30 cords wood cut; administration building painted inside and outside; farmhouse painted inside.

I take this opportunity to thank Miss A. O. Wilson, who is in charge at Muirkirk, for her good work and loyal cooperation.

I also thank the members of the Board of Welfare for their support and Mr. George S. Wilson and his assistants for their help throughout the year.

I appreciate the help of all employees and friends in carrying on the work of the institution.

The financial report of the school is hereto attached.

L. R. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

Medically the closing year has been uneventful. Aside from the various complications for venereal disease, which our inmates, so many of them, bring with them when they come, our health record has been excellent. Even our percentage of venereal disease has shown a slight falling off. Reckoning together new girls and recidivists, our admissions have shown, among the white inmates, 63 per cent gonorrhea and 16 per cent syphilis; among the colored, 51 per cent gonorrhea and 31 per cent syphilis. Of the nonvenereal affections among the newly admitted, malnutrition, dental caries, and chronic tonsillitis continue to play the most important rôles. Among the colored admissions this year malnutrition is most striking, 41 per cent of the new girls showing serious deficiencies of weight, 41 per cent also had definitely diseased tonsils and 56 per cent carious teeth. The same conditions, while present in some degree among the white new admissions, were not nearly so striking.

Almost without exception, the above conditions show marked improvement after six months' stay at the school. Our least encouraging results are obtained with gonorrhea. While the patient's symptoms and clinical condition can be and is enormously improved by treatment, the question of complete cure by conservative measures becomes more and more dubious. A close rapport with the city hospital, making operative extirpation possible where conservative measures fail, is probably a workable solution of this problem.

The baby clinic continues to flourish, usually with about five infants under care. The excellent results of this department are the most outstanding developments of the past year.

In closing, let me once more urge the desirability of a certain amount of time from a psychologist devoted to the needs of the school. I believe that much of the psychopathic affections, with their attendant disturbances could be eliminated by mental studies of each inmate, with correlated vocational guidance and expert psychologic advice.

The general hygiene of the school and the cooperation of all departments with the medical department to maintain that hygiene have been gratifyingly high.

KATE KARPELES, *Physician.*

Movement of population

	White	Colored	Total
Present June 30, 1928 (including 6 colored infants)	20	98	118
Admitted	13	34	47
Admitted, infants	1	5	6
Returned from parole	4	13	17
Recaptured	5	18	23
Total	43	168	211
Paroled	9	31	40
Expiration of sentence, Federal	1	3	4
Matured	1	9	10
Escaped	11	21	32
Released, infants		6	6
Placed under care Division of Child Welfare	1		1
Remaining June 30, 1929 (including 5 colored infants)	20	98	118
Total	43	168	211
Daily average number			111
Highest number at any time during year			129
Lowest number at any time during year			109
Days' maintenance furnished employees			10,950
Days' maintenance furnished inmates			40,515

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries	\$37,520.00
Appropriation for maintenance (labor, \$1,500)	38,000.00
Received for board and care of Federal prisoners	4,330.31
Total receipts	79,850.31

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services (\$37,183.75; \$1,498.08)	38,681.83
Meats, fish, etc.	\$4,901.03
Flour	383.38
Bread	711.47
Groceries and provisions	6,464.34
Total for food	12,460.22
Ice	468.18
Laundry and cleaning supplies	667.05

Clothing	\$434.72
Shoes and repairs to same	540.10
Dry goods	1,325.21
 Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods	 \$2,300.03
Fuel	5,481.17
Light	1,593.36
Engineers' supplies	38.41
 Total for heat, light, and power, and engineers' supplies	 7,112.94
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same	1,762.61
Medical, dental, and surgical supplies and instruments	627.46
Medical and dental attendance	2,404.00
Blacksmithing and materials for same	\$67.40
Farm tools and appliances	330.07
Fertilizers and seeds	550.42
Forage	3,644.10
 Total for stable, farm, garden, etc.	 4,591.99
School expenses	220.18
Amusements	32.00
Materials used in industries	155.00
Stationery, printing, and office expenses	220.97
Telephone	331.01
Car tickets	40.00
Current repairs and materials for same	513.83
Freight, Muirkirk	30.50
Recapture and parole	74.13
Improvements and general repairs	4,589.39
Repairs to motor trucks	319.96
Miscellaneous expenses motor trucks, gas, oil, tires, etc.	132.42
Miscellaneous	1,123.88
 Total expenditures (salaries, \$37,183.75; labor, \$1,498.08; maintenance, \$40,177.75)	 78,859.58
 Balance on hand June 30, 1929 (salaries, \$336.25; maintenance, \$654.48)	 990.73

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REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

JOSEPH WINTHROP PEABODY, M. D., *Superintendent*

Consulting staff.—W. D. Tewksbury, M. D., physician in chief. Physicians: John Thomas, A. B., M. D.; Thomas Claytor, M. D. Surgeons: George Tully Vaughn, M. D.; Edmund Horgan, M. D. Laryngologists: Charles W. Richardson, M. D.; Reginald Walker, M. D. Winthrop A. Risk, M. D., resident physician; Walter H. Merrill, M. D., Röntgenologist; Lester Neuman, M. D., pathologist; S. C. Howard, M. D. associate pathologist; Miss Rose De Coursey, superintendent of nurses.

The annual report herewith presented closes the twenty-first year of active service of the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia. This institution was founded in 1908 for the purpose of giving indigent people of the District of Columbia, who were suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis in all stages, an opportunity of receiving sanatorium treatment and care. By an act of Congress, pay patients were admitted on and after July 1, 1924. The rate determined at that time was \$2 per day, which was then approximately the cost per capita.

The hospital is constructed on the ward plan, with four wards for those in the moderately advanced and far advanced stages, two 4-bed wards for moderately advanced cases, and four wards for ambulatory patients. In addition, there are accommodations in open-air shacks for 35 selected ambulatory cases; and, by utilizing the inclosed porches, there is now a total capacity of 210 beds.

This hospital is owned by the municipal government and is under the direct control of the Board of Public Welfare. Applicants for admission, recommended for hospitalization by their physicians or through the tuberculosis clinic of the health department, are duly investigated and if found to be legal citizens of Washington are eligible for entrance either as free or pay cases.

During the fiscal year just closed, 547 patients received treatment, the daily average number being 129.9 and the average length of stay 12.38 weeks. The number of day's maintenance furnished was 47,413, with a daily cost per patient of \$2.71. Twenty-three of the total number of patients receiving treatment were pay cases. The money thus collected, \$3,454, was turned over to the collector of taxes and in no way directly supports the hospital.

It will be noted that during the previous fiscal year 11 more patients received treatment and the daily average was 148.2. In comparing this figure with the daily average for the year just closed, which was 129.9, there will be noted a decrease of 18.3. This decrease was, in our opinion, due to the fact that the winter months of the year just passed were not as severe as those of the previous winter.

Seventy-three patients in the incipient stage were treated. Of these, 4 left the hospital with the disease apparently arrested, 29 left improved, and there were 16 remaining at the end of the year. There were no deaths. There were 269 patients treated in the moderately advanced stage. Out of this number, 2 left the hospital with the disease apparently arrested, 75 left improved, and 57 unimproved. There were 96 remaining at the close of the year and 96 deaths reported. The remaining 205 patients treated came under the far-advanced stage. Of this number, 6 left the hospital improved, 25 left unimproved, 139 died, and there were 35 remaining at the close of the year.

As an auxiliary to the regular routine treatment, artificial pneumothorax as well as Alpine and Kroymayer lamps were used in selected cases with beneficial results.

Since nothing else can take the place of proper feeding in the treatment of a chronic and wasting disease such as tuberculosis, a liberal and mixed diet was used, but with no forced feeding. Following the custom of former years, a large number of special diets were prepared under the direction of our dietitian. Three meals a day were served.

The occupational therapy department, under the direction of Mrs. Agnes Stewart, has been continued with excellent results. Since 1921, when this

department was first introduced into the institution, the expense of the same has been borne by the Tuberculosis Association of Washington, D. C. This association has provided the quarters, equipment, and teachers for the work. It has been the hope of the institution that this department might become an integral part of the hospital by an appropriation from Congress, and this year we are asking for that aid. The development and expansion of this modern therapy parallels the expansion in other lines of hospital activities. Its objective has been aptly illustrated as a spiint that holds the patient still while something else is being done. It is not limited to arts and crafts, but may be any gesture that tends to calm the patient's fear or remove the drab atmosphere of sickness. It is also responsible for the formation of religious and recreational programs. It is organized to cooperate with community agencies in the adjustments of social and personality problems. These social relations make up the psychic elements of good hospital publicity, resulting in a larger number of active cases of tuberculosis entering the hospital for treatment.

During the past year the porches on the first, second, and third floors of the east and west wings of the hospital, which were recently inclosed, were used for the accommodation of patients. These porches, ideal as sitting rooms, for occupational therapy, and as additional space for beds when the capacity of the hospital is overtaxed, have had one drawback of not being heated. However, money is now available for this purpose and bids are being sought for the extension of heat to these porches. It is expected that this improvement will be effected before cold weather.

Some of our needs: As a rule every year during the winter, and particularly so if the weather is severe, our infirmary wards are greatly overcrowded. During the past year the inclosed porches, though unheated, relieved to a great extent this hardship, but there were many occasions when beds had to be placed in the aisles, greatly overtaxing the ward capacity as well as toilet facilities. Naturally the question arises as to the best way to meet this difficulty, and accordingly the following method of procedure is recommended for consideration, to admit only such patients as have a reasonable chance for recovery, all terminal cases being cared for elsewhere. A very important phase of this procedure is, by the exclusion of such cases (terminal) the institution would have ample room to care for the first-mentioned type of patient and by consequently lessening the mortality rate would no doubt prove an inspiring incentive to those following the cure in an earnest effort to reenter economic life.

In lieu of the foregoing, if it is determined that the institution must care for these terminal cases, wings could be constructed on the east and west ends of the present main building, having English basements. These basements could be used for housing those employees whose presence at all times is required. Provision could also be made in these basements for storing supplies which at the present time are stored most inconveniently in various parts of the institution.

In addition to what has been said relative to the question of additional space for patients, it is difficult to determine just how much space should be provided. Statistics proposed by public health authorities show that a community should have one bed for each death. In this city, that would mean approximately 500 beds. It must be remembered, also, that this institution has no facilities for the care of children.

The walks, roads, outbuildings, and grounds are in need of general improvements. It is hoped that with some of the money available for improvements much progress will be made in this respect during the present year.

During the past year, as in former years, there have been many activities for the amusement as well as the instruction of the patients. The department of occupational therapy obtained films from various moving-picture companies, and through the continued kindness of Mr. M. K. Gardner there has been a "movie" once a week. Mr. Gardner owns and operates the machine and gladly gives his time in affording this pleasure for the patients. The Kwanans have also provided pleasure in the form of entertainments and concerts. To this organization, and to the Elks, District Chapter of American Red Cross, Starmont Aid, Catholic Daughters of America, Business Women's Council, Saint Vincent de Paul's Society, Episcopal City Mission, Inner Lutheran mission, North Star Union, the many visiting clergy—to these, and to the many others whom we have not mentioned or may have overlooked, we wish to express our appreciation for the manner in which they have "carried on" during the year just closed.

The following tables give the classification of the patients into charity and pay cases, sex and color, and stage of disease into which the different groups

fall, as well as the summary of the expenditures under the different appropriations.

JOSEPH WINTHROP PEABODY, M. D.,
Superintendent.

Movement of population

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PAY PATIENTS					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1928.	4	1	2	0	7
Number admitted during the year.	7	8	0	1	16
Total.	11	9	2	1	23
Number discharged during the year:					
Improved.	1	1	2	0	4
Unimproved.	3	3	0	0	6
Number of deaths during the year.	3	2	0	1	6
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1929	4	3	0	0	7
Total.	11	9	2	1	23
Daily average number of patients.					6.3
Total number of day's maintenance furnished to patients.					2,299
Largest number of patients at any one time.					8
Smallest number of patients at any one time.					4
CHARITY PATIENTS					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1928.	36	35	36	35	142
Number admitted during the year.	117	54	113	98	382
Total.	153	89	149	133	524
Number discharged during the year:					
Cured (apparently arrested).	1	0	3	0	4
Improved.	41	15	30	24	110
Unimproved.	21	20	22	28	91
Number of deaths during the year.	32	22	59	66	179
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1929.	58	32	35	15	140
Total.	153	89	149	133	524
Daily average number of patients.					123.6
Total number of day's maintenance furnished to patients.					45,114
Largest number of patients at any one time.					150
Smallest number of patients at any one time.					105

Total number of days' maintenance furnished to employees 15,330.

Classification of patients according to stage of disease, sex, and color

	Incipient				Moderately advanced				Far advanced				Total			
	White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Remaining June 30, 1928.	4	5	4	0	30	20	22	17	6	11	12	18	40	36	38	35
Admitted.	22	13	12	13	75	32	40	33	27	17	61	53	124	62	113	99
Total.	26	18	16	13	105	52	62	50	33	28	73	71	164	98	151	134
Discharged during year:																
Apparently arrested.	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Improved.	11	8	6	4	27	5	22	21	1	2	3	0	39	15	31	25
Unimproved.	8	5	4	7	16	22	8	11	1	4	11	9	25	31	23	27
Die.	0	0	0	0	16	2	8	13	19	15	51	54	35	17	59	67
Remaining June 30, 1929.	4	5	5	2	46	23	22	5	12	7	8	8	62	35	35	15
Total.	26	18	16	13	105	52	62	50	33	28	73	71	164	98	151	134

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries-----	\$69, 160.00
Appropriation for maintenance-----	58, 500.00
Appropriation for repairs-----	6, 000.00
 Total receipts-----	 133, 660.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services-----	69, 547.35
Meats, fish, etc-----	\$11, 915.35
Flour-----	173.98
Bread-----	1, 371.80
Groceries and provisions-----	10, 856.71
Milk-----	7, 170.64
Eggs-----	3, 263.47
 Total for food-----	 34, 751.95
Lee-----	942.32
Laundry and cleaning supplies-----	690.37
Clothing, shoes, and dry goods-----	1, 418.67
Fuel-----	3, 605.08
Light and power-----	1, 343.40
Gas-----	806.61
Engineers' supplies-----	224.75
 Total for heat, light and power, and engineers' supplies-----	 5, 979.84
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same-----	7, 280.81
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments-----	4, 691.85
Farm tools and appliances-----	30.47
Maintenance and repairs to motor vehicle (truck)-----	90.26
Stationery, printing, and office expenses-----	470.27
Telephone and telegrams-----	304.56
Car tickets-----	4.80
Current repairs and materials for same-----	5, 880.44
X-ray equipment and supplies-----	124.62
Periodicals-----	3.00
Miscellaneous-----	21.19
 Total expenditures-----	 132, 232.77
Balance on hand June 30, 1929-----	1, 427.23

REPORT OF THE GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

Chief of staff.—Dr. Walter E. Bloedorn

Chief, department of medicine.—Dr. Wilfred M. Barton

General medicine.—Dr. B. M. Randolph, Dr. C. B. Conklin, Dr. L. T. Gager, Dr. C. R. Halley, Dr. L. B. Castell, Dr. F. A. Hornaday, Dr. H. D. Shapiro, Dr. F. L. Geier, Dr. N. A. Mandelos, Dr. J. M. Rufflin, Dr. M. Protas, Dr. William P. Argy, Dr. M. W. Perry, Dr. Benjamin J. Weems, Dr. Worth B. Daniels, Dr. Melvin B. Fischer, Dr. L. B. Norris, Dr. R. B. H. den, Dr. Charles Lally, Dr. C. E. Huffman, Dr. J. J. McHale, Dr. William J. Duncan, Dr. Joseph J. McCarthy, Dr. Thomas Lee, Dr. Carl Goldenberg, Dr. Harry Zehner, Dr. Harry A. Spigel, Dr. James Esler, Dr. Roy Thornley, Dr. Casimir Leibell, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson.

Pediatrics.—Dr. P. A. McLendon, Dr. Edward Lewis, Dr. Charles Schutz, Dr. William F. O'Donnell, Dr. Edward O'Brien, Dr. John F. O'Brien.

Dermatology and syphilology.—Dr. C. Augustus Simpson, Dr. Ford Anderson, Dr. H. E. Kittredge, Dr. Frank F. Eichenlaub, Dr. Lee McCarthy, Dr. Walter Teichman, Dr. Joseph Kennedy.

Laboratories.—Dr. Oscar B. Hunter, Dr. Tomas Cajigas, Dr. Walter Freeman, Dr. H. A. McNitt, Dr. Leslie H. French, Dr. Robert J. Bosworth, Dr. James I. Boyd, Dr. Lester Neiman, Dr. Stacy A. Howard.

Chief, department of surgery.—Dr. Charles S. White

General surgery.—Dr. D. L. Borden, Dr. William B. Marbury, Dr. Edmund Horgan, Dr. A. L. Riddick, Dr. P. S. Putzki, Dr. W. W. Sager, Dr. Fred R. Sanderson, Dr. R. E. Moran, Dr. D. P. Penhallow, Dr. J. A. Cahill.

Orthopedics.—Dr. C. L. Hall, Dr. G. W. Leadbetter, Dr. A. R. Shands, Dr. J. A. Tilton, Dr. John A. Talbot, Dr. T. M. Foley.

Neuro-surgery.—Dr. H. H. Kerr, Dr. Herbert H. Schoenfeld, Dr. J. C. Warfield, Dr. John Shugrue.

Anesthesia.—Dr. C. N. Chipman, Dr. Otto N. Warner, Dr. F. G. Speidel, Dr. James F. O'Donnell.

Oto-laryngology.—Dr. E. G. Breeding, Dr. A. P. Tibbets, Dr. B. R. Bolton, Dr. Don Knowlton, Dr. D. B. Moffett, Dr. William A. Morgan, Dr. E. R. Shepherd, Dr. John McDonald, Dr. L. L. Sawyer, Dr. F. McAllen.

Ophthalmology.—Dr. William T. Davis, Dr. Edward R. Gookin, Dr. R. S. Pendexter, Dr. William T. Burch, Dr. M. F. Kennedy.

Rentgenology.—Dr. A. C. Christie, Dr. E. A. Merritt, Dr. William F. Hemler, Dr. Joseph Edward, Dr. Lawrence O'Tell.

Urology.—Dr. F. A. Reuter, Dr. L. M. Mason, Dr. Miles P. Omolundro, Dr. Thomas Thompson, Dr. A. J. Chenery, Dr. Ralph LeCompte, Dr. J. F. Rogers, Dr. Ivy Pelzman, Dr. J. S. Rosenthal.

Dentistry.—Dr. Harold Krogh, Dr. Richard M. Thompson, Dr. Sterling Meade, Dr. George Hewey, Dr. Howard Newton.

Chief, department of obstetrics and gynecology.—Dr. Huron W. Lawson

Obstetrics.—Dr. Howard F. Kane, Dr. Joseph Harris, Dr. W. Raymond Thomas, Dr. L. Lee Cockerille, Dr. Thomas Lowe, Dr. J. B. Jacobs, Dr. J. F. O'Donnell.

Gynecology.—Dr. E. W. Titus, Dr. H. L. Darner, Dr. Jacob Kotz, Dr. H. J. R. McNitt, Dr. L. E. Martell, Dr. J. Crowley, Dr. William Cusack, Dr. Roy Higgins, Dr. E. L. Yost, Dr. James Costello, Dr. George Ellis.

Chief, department of neurology and psychiatry.—Dr. D. Percy Hickling

Neurology and psychiatry.—Dr. J. M. Ladd, Dr. Roger Cohen, Dr. F. A. Moss, Dr. D. D. V. Stuart, Dr. William Brockbank, Dr. John Lind, Dr. Andrew B. Evans, Dr. Richard Thibadeau.

The new Gallinger Municipal Hospital was opened on June 22, 1929, or just before the termination of the period covered by this annual report. None of the happenings described in the report took place in the new buildings. All of the reorganization and the plans for operation and improved functioning was carried out upon the basis of being perfected for use in the hospital that was to open about July 1, 1929. Since no increase in appropriation had been provided for the year, extensive new work or expansion in the form of additional activities could not be commenced during the period. Consequently, the improvement of an existing organization and rendering the best possible care to the patients in the old buildings was the policy actively followed during the past 12 months. It is believed that upon this basis the year may be considered an active, progressive, and fairly successful one.

This report of the year will describe briefly the important happenings occurring upon both the administrative and professional services in the institution.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

Personnel.—All hospitals constantly experience a large number of changes in subordinate, domestic personnel, and the past year in Gallinger has been no exception to this rule. Usually individuals who are willing to accept domestic work in hospital wards are of a wandering, unreliable type and naturally change locations with frequency. During the year an average of 238 employees have been constantly engaged in the service of the institution. When it is considered that the average number of patients treated was 269 daily, it is obvious that the ratio is a very favorable one, since the customary ratio of personnel to patients in general hospitals is about one paid employee to one patient. The average amount of vacation used by the personnel of the hospital has been 13.8 days per person, while the average amount of sick leave granted and used was 4.8 days. From these two figures, it will be obvious that very little time has been lost either on account of regularly granted vacations or sick leave, and conversely, it may be concluded that the employees of the hospital have worked steadily, regularly, and generally with satisfaction. No epidemics of importance have occurred. About one-half of the employees benefitted by the Welch Act and there has been little dissatisfaction on account of the salary question.

Among the heads of departments in the institution, several important changes occurred. On January 1, 1929, Dr. Walter A. Bloedorn was appointed chief of staff, relieving Dr. William P. Argy. On August 1, Miss Florence West resigned as chief dietitian and was replaced by Miss Dorothy Newton, of the University of Ohio. Mr. J. F. Webster, for many years superintendent of the hospital laundry, left the service on April 1, 1929, and was replaced by Mr. J. E. O'Neil, a laundryman of extensive experience with the United States Veterans' Bureau. Mr. H. C. Inman resigned as chief engineer on June 1, 1929, to be replaced by Mr. Bradley Snyder, and Miss Nina Bogerad, for nine years hospital pharmacist, was replaced on the same date by Mr. Charles Weinstein.

In contrast with the previous year, the number of graduate nurses leaving the hospital's service was fairly large. This was probably due to the crowded living conditions in the nurses' home as well as to the unpleasant surroundings in the old wooden wards where they were forced to carry on their duties. Obviously, with the opening of the new hospital and completion of the new nurses' home, this source of loss in important personnel will be automatically corrected.

Physical plants.—In the fiscal year 1928 all of the wooden buildings in the hospital group were thoroughly renovated and placed in the best possible condition; consequently in the last year little change was made in these structures. The only work required upon them was constant inspection and routine maintenance activities adequate to maintain these wards in habitable condition for the balance of the time that they will be used. Such, however, was not the case in the new brick buildings comprising the psychopathic group that had never been completely painted or renovated since their occupancy in 1923. During the year the interior of this entire group of buildings was completely painted and repaired in a proper manner by hospital forces. Not only were the buildings redecorated, according to an approved color scheme, but likewise all furniture, apparatus, and appliances were placed in first-class condition. These wards are now in an excellent state of repair.

The superintendent's residence and the house occupied by the hospital carpenter were completely renovated during the year.

To correct a long-standing necessity, the steam line was extended during last August from the new hospital power plant to all of the wooden buildings comprising the group and the nurses' home, with the result that a small low-pressure heating plant was closed, steam connections with the jail dismantled, and all steam produced at one source. By this installation 432 tons of coal were saved during the year and the salaries of three full-time third-class engineers were discontinued and made available for allocation to other more productive purposes. The entire installation was done with hospital labor at a cost of \$3,100.

Since 1911 two substantial brick buildings located south of the psychopathic group had been occupied by the division of trees and parking, but during the year these, by order of the District Commissioners, were returned to the hospital and were immediately remodeled and placed in service as stables, garages, and shops. Having moved these activities into the brick buildings mentioned, the old previously occupied barn and carpenter shop were demolished, thus removing two unsightly structures from the immediate vicinity of the new building.

During the winter approximately 18 acres of new ground was cleared and made available for agricultural purposes during the current year. With this addition to the cleared land already available for garden purposes, a very large amount of fresh truck is being raised during the present season for the use of the patients and personnel of the hospital. In addition to now furnishing valuable foodstuffs, the clearing of all land on the reservation will later make possible beautification of the hospital grounds in a manner that is highly desirable.

Supply department.—The system of requisitioning supplies and property accounting begun during the previous period was continued intensively and with much improvement during the last year. All necessary printed forms were prepared; the storerooms were arranged in a more systematic and convenient manner, while the accounts of all property belonging to the institution were put upon an accurate and businesslike basis. All old and unserviceable equipment that for years had been discarded and scattered indiscriminately about the institution was collected and condemned under existing property regulations, while the responsibility for property issued to all buildings and departments was fixed and enforced. On January 1, 1929, the pharmacy, that formerly had been a separate entity, and the sewing room, that had been under the jurisdiction of the nursing department, were placed under the supervision of the supply department. Obviously, the relationship existing between these activities and the supply department is very close, and it seemed preferable to have the property officer oversee them closely rather than conduct these important branches of the hospital as separate divisions with less careful and responsible supervision. Probably the outstanding achievement of the supply department during the fiscal year has been the selection and requisitioning of all new equipment and apparatus for the ward building in order that it might open on July 1, 1929. Amounting to approximately \$75,000 worth of technical supplies and apparatus, this was a rather extensive piece of work, and upon inspecting the supplies and furniture secured it is felt that the supply department has performed its duties in this respect with exceptional satisfaction.

Dietary department.—Continuing to function in the old kitchen and dining rooms during the year, the dietary department has worked under very great handicaps that could not be entirely corrected until the opening of the new hospital building. However, further effort has been devoted to improving the food service to the doctors and nurses and to encouraging the use of more special diets in the treatment of our patients. Believing that greatly improved efficiency in service results from personnel satisfied with their living accommodations, every reasonable effort has been made to provide adequate and suitable meals for all duty personnel. Standard recipes for calculated diets have been adopted and used in the kitchen, while the training of student nurses in the preparation of special diets has progressed to a rather satisfactory degree. The activity of the department is shown by the fact that a total of 519,063 meals have been served during the fiscal year at a cost of 13.8 cents per meal. This amount represents the value of all forms of diets

and regular meals served, since no distinction was made in computing the cost of the different types of food service. During the last half of the year, the dietary department devoted a great deal of time to selecting the equipment to be purchased for the new hospital. The value of this equipment amounted to \$5,600 and forms a model outlay in the new kitchens.

Accounting.—Previous to the past year, no system of cost accounting or bookkeeping had been used in the hospital. In order to function efficiently, it was felt that certain information as to the current cost of various activities was essential and on July 1, 1928, an accountant was secured and a set of books opened. These have been kept in good condition, according to the system planned, during the year so that at all times it was possible to know the actual state of the appropriations, the unit cost of meals, operations, laboratory tests, etc., and to be able to determine with accuracy whether additional expenses were possible at any particular time. By having a system of accounting, improved efficiency has resulted, since steps may immediately be taken to bring about an adjustment whenever it appears at the end of any month that the total or unit cost of any division or activity of the hospital has been excessive.

Laundry.—Throughout the first nine months of the year the hospital laundry functioned in the basement of the jail, working under great handicaps. The equipment was very old and difficult to keep in running condition, while the heat in the rooms occupied was terrible. In addition to these conditions, only five salaried trained employees were available, with the result that prisoners had to be used to carry on the work and great destruction of linen, waste of supplies and general inefficiency resulted. However, on April 1, 1929, the laundry in the new building was ready for use, and since it is absolutely modern, a high grade of work was performed during the remaining three months of the year. A more reasonable number of salaried trained employees were made available and these, together with first-class equipment, have already resulted in a marked aggregate saving due to the increased life of the linen used by the hospital. During the year the laundry handled 742,104 pieces of linen at a unit cost of 0.0113 cent per p'ece, and at the close of the year is operating smoothly and with great satisfaction to the institution.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Reorganization of staff.—During past years the professional staff of the hospital had been supposed to be selected from the faculties of the two local medical schools. In actuality, however, the great majority of the visiting physicians had come from one of the two schools, with little representation from the second one. Believing that the secret of professional success in a city hospital is largely based upon staff members being affiliated with teaching institutions, the early summer of 1928 was devoted to the preparation, approval, and printing of a set of by-laws that would bring about a reorganization and such an end in our professional staff. After much work, many conferences, etc., a very satisfactory set of by-laws were approved by the Commissioners of the District on July 27, 1928. Among other things these rules provide that the staff shall be selected equally from the faculties of the two local medical schools and that the professional policies of such a staff will be supervised by an executive committee appointed annually by the commissioners. This new arrangement was made effective on January 1, 1929. Upon that date an entirely new staff composed of 154 of Washington's leading physicians nominated equally by the two medical schools was appointed and commenced to function. In addition to their regular professional activities at the hospital, attendance at monthly staff conferences and adherence to all other essential requirements laid down by the American College of Surgeons were insisted upon in the organization of the new staff. Undoubtedly, this reorganization has resulted in improved efficiency since the average attendance at the hospital for the last half of the year has been 18.3 visiting physicians daily with an attendance at monthly staff conferences of between 85 and 105 physicians present at each meeting. With such a satisfactory daily attendance in the wards and with greatly increased interest, as shown in the analysis of the hospital's work at every conference, it is perfectly obvious that the new arrangement, becoming effective during the past year, has done a great deal toward providing better care for the patients. The reorganization of the staff along modern lines and in keeping with progressive ideas upon this subject is looked upon as the outstanding achievement of the hospital during the past year.

Movement of patients.—During the year 5,609 patients were admitted to the hospital as compared with a total admissions of 4,851 persons treated during the previous year. Of these, 75 persons were classed as "pay patients" while 5,534 were sent in at public expense. The number of free patients admitted showed an increase of about 15 per cent over the previous year, although the daily average number of patients cared for was less than during that period. In the past year, the average number of patients under treatment was 269 daily or exactly 10 less than the number treated in the previous year. The average daily admission rate for the year was 15.3 patients daily.

A total of 541 infants were born in the hospital during the year as compared with 406 born during the previous year. This shows an increase of 135 babies, which indicates very creditable growth of the maternity service. The number of stillbirths amounted to less than one-half of 1 per cent. That, also, is a very favorable infant mortality rate when considering the class of mothers who are cared for in this institution.

Of the patients admitted and treated during the year, 488 died as compared with 391 deaths during the previous year. Of these, 140 deaths occurred within 48 hours after the patient came in the hospital while 348 patients passed away later and may be considered institutional losses. When compared with the total admissions there were lost 7.6 per cent of the patients coming to the hospital as compared with 8 per cent during 1928 and 9 per cent during 1927. In spite of this slight decrease in mortality rate, it still remains too high since the rate to be expected among a similar class of patients in the better municipal hospitals amounts to about 5 to 7 per cent of all admissions. During the last half of the fiscal period, the death rate has very nearly approached this figure, and it is believed that the coming year will show a more reasonable mortality rate than heretofore.

Of the patients discharged, 61.2 per cent left the hospital in a "cured" or improved condition, while 21.6 per cent left the institution in an "unimproved" condition. This percentage of "unimproved" cases is too high. However, it should not be overlooked that a large number of patients are adjudged insane and committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital, thus accounting in a very great measure for the number of persons recorded as "unimproved" upon departure from the hospital. The average length of stay of each patient in the hospital was 10.6 days as compared with a stay of 19.27 days in the previous year. It is very gratifying to note this satisfactory reduction in the length of each patient's treatment, and this fact accounts for the lower daily average number of patients treated, in spite of the increased number of patients admitted during the period. An average treatment period of 10.5 days is a very creditable one and it is doubtful whether this may be materially decreased further. During the last half of the year, on several occasions, the average period has been 9 days per patient, thus indicating that much improvement has been made in the professional care of persons under treatment since the 1st of January, 1929.

During the year, the total number of hospital days of treatment furnished was 98,939 as compared with 102,245 days for the year before.

Psychopathic division.—At the beginning of the year only two inexperienced resident psychiatrists were available in this important division of the hospital, that cares for approximately one-third of the total patients. For a long time this very marked shortage of personnel had been present, but it had become increasingly apparent that a larger staff of salaried physicians was absolutely necessary. Along this line, in August, 1928, the Board of Public Welfare authorized the selection and appointment of a chief resident psychiatrist who would reside in the hospital and look after the numerous details connected with the care of mental patients, formerly much neglected. For this purpose, Dr. Samuel Kahn, from Bellevue Hospital, was appointed, and during the balance of the year much has been done, all tending toward general improvement of the mental service of the hospital. Two additional resident psychiatrists of some experience have been obtained. A definite system of work and professional procedure for the physicians, nurses, and attendants has been outlined while new methods of study and approved modes of treatment have been instituted. In many respects the department has made improvement, but this was still furthered after April 1, 1929, when a closer relationship between the mental wards and the medical staff of the hospital was established. Under this plan consultations are now held daily upon mental patients by members

of the general medical staff, and many physical defects and ailments are detected in these patients that require correction and which result in better treatment being rendered to our psychopathic inmates. While not yet operating with entire satisfaction, this division of the hospital has shown a gratifying advance during the year just closed. The following table shows the movement of its patients.

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1928.....	32	28	38	41	139
Number admitted during the year.....	1,173	377	562	328	2,440
Total.....	1,205	405	600	369	2,579
Discharged during the year.....	1,158	382	566	350	2,456
Number in hospital June 30, 1929.....	47	23	34	19	123
Total.....	1,205	405	600	369	2,579

Occupational therapy.—In spite of the shortage of personnel, several of whom were absent a great deal during the year, this important activity of the hospital has functioned with fair satisfaction. During the year the manufacture of bright-colored dresses for female mental cases was taken over and carried out steadily, to such an extent that this group of patients have made a much more presentable appearance than ever before. In addition, the usual weaving, carpentering, brush making, and other crafts were carried on with benefit to the patients in the mental wards. The amount of activity in occupational therapy is shown in the following table:

Number of male patients enrolled (white).....	241
Number of male patients enrolled (colored).....	282
Average daily attendance.....	24
Total number of patient hours.....	15,468
Number of female patients enrolled (white).....	180
Number of female patients enrolled (colored).....	209
Average daily attendance.....	21
Total number of patient hours.....	21,965

Physical therapy.—As usual, this service has proven very helpful to the hospital, with particular reference to the mental patients. During the year the professional staff has used the facilities of physical therapy to a greater extent than before in treating patients from the open wards. The principal modalities used have been hydrotherapy, massage, radiant light, and diathermia, and good results have followed these applications in a fair number of cases. The following shows the amount of physical therapy performed:

Number of treatments:	
Male patients.....	32,861
Female patients.....	9,032
Total treatments.....	41,893

Social service department.—Both the psychopathic and the medical sections of the hospital have used the services of this department during the past year. The Judge of the District Supreme Court and the alienist for the District of Columbia called upon this department for special investigations. Of the 893 new cases which this department handled during the year, 776 were referred by the psychopathic section, 110 by the medical section, and 7 by the judge of the supreme court and the District alienist. The work of the social service department includes the adjustment of social problems of the individual patients. It furnished the psychopathic section with social histories of the patients, and follows up these cases when discharged as partial or total social recoveries. Various medicosocial problems are alleviated in the medical section. An emergency service which is frequently rendered by this department is the securing of free donors of blood for transfusions in the cases of indigent patients.

For six months during the year, the recreational worker assigned to the staff devoted her activities to the needs of the patients in the psychopathic wards. Both active and passive recreation, including calisthenics, organized competitive games, various contests, dancing, community singing, moving pictures, and ward parties were enjoyed. Story telling, as well as reading to the blind, has been another activity. The patients in the psychopathic wards took an active part on the programs arranged for the various holiday parties, and displayed much talent. Refreshments suitable to the occasion were served at each party.

There is an urgent need for social contact on all patients in the psychopathic section and special problem cases in the medical section of the hospital, and therefore it is strongly urged that the staff of the social service department be sufficiently increased to meet this end.

Statistics—Social case work

	New cases during month	Cases closed during month	Total cases acted upon during month		New cases during month	Cases closed during month	Total cases acted upon during month
July.....	60	134	405	February.....	57	51	185
August.....	80	130	351	March.....	63	88	197
September.....	92	131	313	April.....	77	71	186
October.....	91	118	223	May.....	73	63	188
November.....	68	57	173	June.....	80	48	205
December.....	58	43	174	Total.....	893	1,041	2,835
January.....	94	107	235				

Distribution of new cases during fiscal year:

Number of white males.....	329
Number of colored males.....	204
Number of white females.....	211
Number of colored females.....	149
Total.....	893

Nursing department.—Under the continued direction of Miss Catherine E. Moran the school of nursing conducted by the hospital has had a very successful year. Beginning the year with an authorized personnel of 60 students, the nurses were increased on September 1, 1928, to 75, in order that all possible nurses might be in training and available for active duty at the opening of the new hospital. The theoretical course of training was conducted under the supervision of two instructors during the scholastic year and on May 17, 1929, a highly creditable graduation exercise took place on which occasion 16 young women received their diplomas as graduate nurses. The following figures concerning the training school are interesting:

Number of students in training July 1, 1928:

Gallinger Municipal Hospital.....	51
Affiliating in Children's Hospital.....	4
Total.....	55

Applications received during the year.....

Number of students appointed.....

Number of students reappointed.....

Graduated, completing course.....

Resigned.....

Dismissed.....

Not accepted.....

Total.....

Remaining in Gallinger Hospital June 30, 1929, classified as follows:

Finishing course	16
Senior class	23
Junior class	27
On sick leave	2
Total	68

The inconvenience caused by the small number of nurses available to run a hospital of this size plus the shortage due to nurses being on vacation was met fairly well, and the cooperation of everyone concerned was satisfactory. It is gratifying to know that the incoming class, due to enter on September 3, 1929, bids fair to be large enough to prevent any real shortage in the nursing force hereafter such as experienced in the past.

The prospect of a new nurses' home, which is to be started shortly, is an event to look forward to with a great deal of pleasure.

The school has complied with all the requirements of the District of Columbia board of nurses' examiners, and the curriculum outlined by the National League of Nursing Education has been followed closely.

Laboratories.—For many years, due to inadequate personnel, poor equipment, and badly arranged buildings, the laboratory situation in the hospital had been highly inefficient and not in keeping with modern practice. Looking toward opening our new institution, it was essential that this matter be corrected early in the year 1929. To do so, highly trained full-time physicians were necessary and fortunately a financial arrangement was made whereby a chief of laboratory was available. To fill this position, Dr. H. H. Leffler was secured and assumed charge of the clinical laboratory on April 1, 1929. Already he has accomplished much in the way of reorganization, improved service to the clinicians, and generally better cooperation throughout the department. During the entire year the clinical laboratory performed 36,231 examinations of various sorts, that will not be listed on account of the diversity of studies made. In the same period it did 260 post-mortem examinations or an autopsy on 50 per cent of the bodies of patients passing away. This is a very excellent record.

On April 1 the X-ray division was also reorganized and Dr. Edward E. Kaplan, formerly of Bellevue Hospital, was placed in charge. Since no funds were available during the fiscal period to carry this salary, Doctor Kaplan's employment was made possible for the balance of the year by the generosity of Mrs. Anne Archbold, who agreed to finance this position as a temporary measure. Doctor Kaplan, likewise, has carried out many valuable improvements and has perfected a splendid organization in the X-ray division, looking toward occupying the modern department in the new building. During the year, 2,119 patients were given radiographic examinations with a total of 4,368 exposures. The X-ray service has made a gratifying advance and this valuable adjunct to the clinician should be functioning perfectly during the coming year.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

On October 7, 1928, at the annual meeting of the Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons held in Boston, the hospital was accepted in an unqualified manner as meeting the minimum standard requirements of the college. Previously it had been on the "qualified list," but with the improvements made during the past year it was rated unconditionally and placed upon the list of standardized institutions. This rating having been secured, the hospital is now accepted by the three national bodies, the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, and the American Hospital Association, as meeting all of their requirements set forth for an accredited institution. As one additional progressive step, in April, 1929, Gallinger was placed upon the list of institutions qualified to offer a residency in medicine and psychiatry by the Council on Medical Education. This, likewise, places the institution in the position of carrying out more fully one of the important functions of a hospital, namely, the training of the medical personnel.

Conclusions.—In spite of many handicaps the hospital is in better condition at the close than at the beginning of the year. While something has been accomplished in the way of improved organization and increased efficiency, it is keenly felt that the year's achievement of the greatest importance is in the generally better care that the patients are receiving. After all, the hospital

is operated to give relief to sick and suffering humanity, and unless the best care is rendered, the greatest number of cures effected, and the most relief given to the afflicted, all other forms of efficiency are largely in vain. It is upon this policy that the year's work has been predicated, and if any measure of success has been gained the obstacles overcome are of no consequence. To the director of public welfare, the medical committee, and Board of Public Welfare, and to the commissioners I wish to express a very deep sense of appreciation for unfailing support and assistance throughout the year. And to the professional and administrative staff of the hospital, I am profoundly grateful for making possible all that is described in this report.

EDGAR A. BOOCOCK, M. D., F. A. C. S.,
Superintendent.

Financial report of Gallinger Municipal Hospital for fiscal year 1929

RECEIPTS	
Appropriation for salaries	\$223, 150. 00
Appropriation for maintenance	147, 000. 00
Appropriation for repairs	5, 000. 00
Appropriation, allotment for nurses' training school	500. 00
Appropriation, purchase of motor vehicles	475. 00
Balance for construction	478, 526. 67
 Total receipts	 854, 651. 67
EXPENDITURES	
Salaries and extra services	222, 780. 15
Meats, fish, etc	\$19, 602. 39
Flour	385. 95
Bread	4, 707. 81
Groceries and provisions	26, 609. 28
Milk	8, 824. 11
Butter and eggs	9, 681. 65
Green vegetables	4, 533. 93
 Total for food	 74, 345. 12
Ice	1, 538. 86
Laundry and cleaning supplies	2, 535. 46
Dry goods	8, 537. 22
Fuel	15, 987. 96
Light	4, 574. 54
Engineers' supplies	493. 30
 Total for heat, light and power, and engineers' supplies	 21, 055. 70
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same	12, 739. 87
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	16, 601. 87
Purchase of vehicles and repairs to same	\$1, 262. 01
Fertilizers and seeds	243. 05
Forage	1, 102. 29
 Total for stable, farm, garden, etc	 2, 607. 35
School expenses, nurses' training school	487. 11
Stationery, printing, and office expenses	4, 728. 74
Telephone and telegraph	682. 27
Car tickets	10. 00
Current repairs and materials for same	4, 952. 27
Postage	20. 00
Petty cash	285. 74
Construction	446, 613. 08
 Total expenditures	 820, 520. 81
Balance on hand June 30, 1929	2, 217. 27
Balance for construction	31, 913. 59

Movement of population

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PAY PATIENTS					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1928.....	1	0	0	0	1
Number admitted during the year.....	52	17	5	1	75
Total.....	53	17	5	1	76
Number discharged during the year:					
Cured.....	22	2	0	0	24
Improved.....	24	11	5	0	40
Unimproved.....	4	4	0	0	8
Number of deaths during the year.....	3	0	0	0	3
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1929.....	0	0	0	1	1
Total.....	53	17	5	1	76
Daily average number of patients.....	0.896	0.668	0.641	0.03	2.23
Total number of days' maintenance furnished to patients.....	327.3	244	234	10	815.3
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					6
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					0
CHARITY PATIENTS					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1928.....	51	46	65	83	245
Number admitted during the year.....	1,608	778	1,437	1,711	5,534
Number born in hospital during the year.....	48	32	250	211	541
Total.....	1,707	856	1,752	2,005	6,320
Number discharged during the year:					
Cured.....	439	119	245	172	975
Improved.....	627	370	890	1,180	3,067
Unimproved.....	472	255	366	423	1,516
Number of deaths during the year.....	98	59	177	151	485
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1929.....	71	53	74	79	277
Total.....	1,707	856	1,752	2,005	6,3
Daily average number of patients.....	61.6	45.6	79.6	82.2	269
Total number of days' maintenance furnished to patients.....	22,467	16,640	20,064	30,023	98,194
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					336
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					227

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

Staff

W. A. WARFIELD, M. D., *Surgeon in Chief*
T. EDWARD JONES, M. D., *Resident Assistant Surgeon*
LAWRENCE W. JACKSON, M. D., *Resident Physician*
JOHN K. RECTOR, M. D., *Anaesthetist*
BRUCE K. BAILEY, M. D., *Assistant Anaesthetist*
B. PRICE HURST, M. D., *Röntgenologist*
GEORGE W. ADAMS, M. D., *Pathologist*

Nurses

Charlotte K. May, registered nurse, Kansas, Missouri, District of Columbia, *Superintendent*.
Susie A. Coulbourne, registered nurse, Pennsylvania, New York, District of Columbia, Maryland, *Assistant Superintendent*.
Marion B. Seymour, registered nurse, New York, District of Columbia, *Second Assistant Superintendent*.
Anna Papino Glenn, registered nurse, New York, *Educational Assistant*.
Pearl W. Crawford, registered nurse, District of Columbia, Florida, *Night Supervisor*.
Clara B. Royster, registered nurse, District of Columbia, *Assistant Night Supervisor*.
Georgia K. Battle, registered nurse, New York, District of Columbia, *Head Nurse*.
Inez J. Bruce, registered nurse, District of Columbia, *Head Nurse*.
Aliene B. Carrington, registered nurse, West Virginia, *Head Nurse*.
Gladys Catchings, registered nurse, District of Columbia, *Head Nurse*.
Esther B. Culberson, registered nurse, District of Columbia, Illinois, New York, *Head Nurse*.
Evanna R. Dailey, registered nurse, District of Columbia, New York, *Head Nurse*.
Susan E. Freeman, registered nurse, District of Columbia, *Head Nurse*.
Willie B. Irving, registered nurse, California, *Head Nurse*.
Eliza A. Jackson, registered nurse, Kentucky, District of Columbia, *Head Nurse*.
Eva D. Jones, registered nurse, District of Columbia, New York, *Head Nurse*.
Lulu E. Rodrigues, registered nurse, New York, District of Columbia, *Head Nurse*.
Inez N. Turner, registered nurse, District of Columbia, *Head Nurse*.
Alice J. Wiggins, registered nurse, New York, District of Columbia, *Head Nurse*.
Perle M. Wiseman, registered nurse, District of Columbia, *Head Nurse*.
Lucile B. Yeatman, registered nurse, District of Columbia, Virginia, *Head Nurse*.

Pharmacists

John S. Mitchell, Phar. D., *Pharmacist*
Robert L. Thompson, Phar. C., *Assistant Pharmacist*

Clerks and Assistants

F. D. Henry.	L. King.
J. R. Quijano.	M. A. Butler.
G. S. Jackson.	M. E. Wormley.
C. T. Addison.	S. B. Bluitt.
D. B. Davies.	C. T. Williams.

Internes

H. A. Bramwell, M. D.
 DeRuyter Butler, M. D.
 Levere M. Chaney, M. D.
 Thomas J. Cole, M. D.
 Joseph N. Dodson, M. D.
 Joseph G. Gathings, M. D.
 Donald M. Harper, M. D.
 Harry J. Jefferson, M. D.
 Howard H. McNeill, M. D.
 C. Sumner Syphax, M. D.
 Howard L. Warring, M. D.
 Willie D. Young, M. D.
 A. G. K. Andrews, M. D.

H. L. Ashley, M. D.
 Joseph F. S. Carter, M. D.
 Charles J. Doneghy, M. D.
 Joseph I. Hoffman, M. D.
 Simon Noe James, M. D.
 Robert S. Jason, M. D.
 Charles W. Lewis, M. D.
 T. E. Percival, M. D.
 F. Douglas Speaks, M. D.
 Cyril A. Walwyn, M. D.
 Heber E. Wharton, M. D.
 Otis J. Williams, D. D. S.

Externes

William H. Brown, M. D.
 Charles West, M. D.

Schley Brown, M. D.

Advisory Visiting Staff

E. A. Balloch, M. D.
 H. R. Burwell, M. D.
 H. H. Hazen, M. D.
 William A. Jack, M. D.

J. J. Richardson, M. D.
 J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.
 E. C. Terry, M. D.

*Visiting Staff**Indoor**Medical*

Chief of Staff, W. A. Bloedorn, M. D.

Assistants: C. A. Brooks, M. D.
 Caryl Burbank, M. D.
 R. A. Davis, M. D.
 Norman W. Harris, M. D.
 Albert Hughes, M. D.
 Thomas Martin, M. D.

Assistants: Paul Piper, M. D.
 Hugh Simmons, M. D.
 E. C. Terry, M. D.
 C. M. Wilder, M. D.
 E. L. Williams, M. D.

Surgical

Chief of Staff, A. M. Curtis, M. D.

Assistants: A. L. Curtis, M. D.
 Wm. A. Jack, M. D.
 W. M. Lane, M. D.

Assistants: W. F. Nelson, M. D.
 J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.
 W. H. Wilson, M. D.

Pathological

Consultant, P. B. Lennox, M. D.

Gynecological

Chief of Staff, W. A. Warfield, M. D.

Assistants: C. A. Brooks, M. D.
 H. R. Burwell, M. D.
 S. L. Carson, M. D.
 S. L. Cook, M. D.
 T. E. Jones, M. D.

Assistants: W. C. McNeill, M. D.
 J. W. Ross, M. D.
 O. N. Simmons, M. D.
 J. E. Trigg, M. D.
 C. J. Young, M. D.

Obstetrical

Chief of Staff, H. F. Kane, M. D.

Assistants: Dorothy C. Boulding, M. D.	Assistants: Wm. Lofton, M. D. A. E. Pagan, M. D.
J. B. Jacobs, M. D.	J. E. Trigg, M. D.

Ophthalmological

Chief of Staff, James C. Dowling, M. D.

Assistant, C. A. Allen, M. D.

Otological and Rhinological

Chief of Staff, J. J. Richardson, M. D.

Assistants: J. F. Dyer, M. D. U. L. Houston, M. D.	Assistant: H. S. Martin, M. D.
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Neurological

Chief of Staff, F. D. Whitby, M. D.

Assistant, A. A. Phillips, M. D.

Genito-Urinary

Chief of Staff, T. C. Thompson, M. D.

Assistants: M. A. Francis, M. D. R. F. Jones, M. D.	Assistant: O. N. Simmons, M. D.
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Orthopedic

Chief of Staff, D. P. Penhallow, M. D.

Assistant: P. T. Johnson, M. D.	Assistant: W. C. Johnson, M. D.
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Pediatric

Chief of Staff, Frank Cook, M. D.

Assistants: A. D. Carr, M. D. Howard Jackson, M. D.	Assistants: M. Grant Lucas, M. D. H. C. Stratton, M. D.
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Dental

Consultant, Sterling V. Meade, D. D. S.
Chief of Staff, Roscoe Lee, D. D. S.
Assistant, John A. Turner, D. D. S.

Mental Hygiene

Benjamin Karpman, M. D.

*Outdoor**Medical*

Chief of Staff, Hugh Simmons, M. D.

Assistants: R. A. Davis, M. D. George Gates, M. D. Howard Jackson, M. D. J. A. Keene, M. D.	Assistants: Spurgeon Penn, M. D. R. U. Plummer, M. D. C. M. Wilder, M. D. E. L. Williams, M. D.
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Minor Surgical

Chief of Staff, S. LeCount Cook, M. D.

Assistant: Smallwood Ackiss, M. D. Assistant: O. N. Simmons, M. D.

Gynecological

Chief of Staff, W. C. McNeill, M. D.

Assistants: J. A. Keene, M. D. Assistant: C. J. Young, M. D.
C. H. Marshall, M. D.*Otological and Rhinological*

Chief of Staff, J. J. Richardson, M. D.

Assistants: J. F. Dyer, M. D. Assistant: H. S. Martin, M. D.
U. L. Houston, M. D.*Ophthalmological*

Chief of Staff, James C. Dowling, M. D.

Assistants: C. A. Allen, M. D. Assistant: E. J. Watson, M. D.
W. S. Savoy, M. D.*Neurological*

Chief of Staff, F. D. Whitby, M. D.

Assistant, A. A. Phillips, M. D.

Genito-Urinary

Chief of Staff, T. C. Thompson, M. D.

Assistants: E. H. Allen, M. D. Assistants: N. M. Thomas, M. D.
W. E. Lewis, M. D. E. C. Wiggins, M. D.
O. N. Simmons, M. D. H. J. Williams, M. D.*Orthopedic*

Chief of Staff, D. P. Penhallow, M. D.

Assistant: P. T. Johnson, M. D. Assistant: W. C. Johnson, M. D.

Pediatric

Chief of Staff, Frank Cook, M. D.

Assistants: Pinyon L. Cornish, M. D. Assistants: M. Grant Lucas, M. D.
Howard Jackson, M. D. W. F. Nelson, M. D.*Dermatological*

Chief of Staff, H. H. Hazen, M. D.

Assistant: W. J. Howard, M. D. Assistant: C. W. Freeman, M. D.

*Tuberculous*Chief of Staff, W. H. Green, M. D.
Assistant, Smallwood Ackiss, M. D.*Mental Hygiene*

Benjamin Karpman, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1929.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929.

Owing to the ever-growing requirements for the care of the sick and injured, the activities of the hospital have, in recent years, enormously expanded. Some of the necessities are constituted by new and improved medical methods of examinations, extensive laboratory procedures, special clinical and laboratory research, unheard of just a few years ago.

The functions of the modern hospital must of necessity expand to meet these ever growing and most insistent demands, with the resulting increase in the cost of operation, year by year.

While the care of the sick and the pursuing of lines of research are the important functions of the Freedmen's Hospital, there is another and perhaps more transcending reason for its continued existence, and that is to furnish the necessary clinical facilities to the students and faculty of the Howard University School of Medicine. The policy of the present administration of the hospital has been shaped so as to afford the most liberal aid to the medical school. Manifestly, because of his multitudinous duties, the surgeon in chief of the hospital can not anticipate all the needs of the medical school and must, therefore, rely upon the medical faculty for suggestions for the furtherance of closer relations, if that be possible, between the two institutions. The administration of the hospital stands ready to do anything in its power to satisfy all legitimate requests from the medical faculty in order that the progress, thus far attained, may be continued.

PATIENTS

At the beginning of the year there were 175 patients remaining in the hospital from the preceding fiscal year, 44 of whom paid for their care and treatment. During the year 3,858 were received into the hospital, making a total of 4,033 indoor patients receiving care and treatment.

Of the number admitted, including births, 1,105 were pay patients, 1,434 were indigent residents of the various States, and 1,319 were indigent residents of the District of Columbia.

The indigents came from 32 States, District of Columbia, and 6 foreign countries.

The pay patients came from 32 States, District of Columbia, and 4 foreign countries.

There were discharged from the hospital during the year 3,824, of whom 1,998 had recovered, 1,249 improved, 267 unimproved, and

310 died; leaving 208 in the hospital July 1, 1929, of whom 49 were pay patients.

A total of 1,725 surgical operations were performed, with 37 deaths. In many of these cases, surgical procedures were attempted as the last resort.

In the dental department 711 received treatment as against 501 last year.

In the outdoor department 20,684 were treated in the various clinics as follows: Dermatological, 958; ear, nose, and throat, 1,207; eye, 1,447; gynecological, 1,649; neurological, 470; medical, 1,821; minor surgical, 6,889; urological, 1,360; orthopedic, 1,116; pediatric, 666; tubercular, 30; emergencies, 4,680. The number of revisits to this department was 26,526.

The total number of patients treated in the outdoor and indoor departments was 24,718 as, against 29,501 the preceding fiscal year.

RÖNTGENOLOGY

The following tables, setting forth the work in this department, indicate a large increase over last year:

Radiographs

	1929	1928
Abdomen.....	360	370
Gall bladder.....	62	53
Chest.....	546	503
Elbows.....	56	130
Feet and ankles.....	185	278
Femurs.....	122	181
Forearms.....	91	118
Heads.....	511	667
Hips and pelvis.....	105	87
Humerus.....	60	38
Kidneys and bladder.....	74	48
Knees.....	142	187
Shoulder.....	61	67
Spines.....	141	180
Tibia and fibula.....	157	266
Hands and wrists.....	201	224
Teeth.....	152	156
Total.....	3,026	3,553
Fluoroscope.....	554	-----
Reduction of fractures under fluoroscope.....	41	-----
Cystoscopic examinations in X-ray department.....	5	-----
Photographic.....	23	-----
Total.....	623	-----

X-ray treatments, 1929

Diagnosis	Cases	Cured	Improved	Treatments
Adenoma prostate.....	1	-----	1	4
Adenitis bilateral inguinal.....	9	9	-----	19
Carcinoma of breast.....	13	-----	13	182
Carcinoma of cervix.....	6	-----	6	64
Carcinoma of esophagus.....	1	-----	1	14
Carcinoma of penis.....	1	-----	1	3
Carcinoma of rectum.....	2	-----	2	9
Cervical adenitis tubercular.....	12	12	-----	46
Eczema of hands.....	2	2	-----	11
Eczema of feet.....	1	1	-----	9
Fibroid uteri.....	1	1	-----	10
Hodgkins disease.....	1	-----	1	3
Keloids of ear.....	2	2	-----	18
Keloids of chest.....	2	2	-----	6

X-ray treatments, 1929—Continued

Diagnosis	Cases	Cured	Improved	Treatments
Keloids of neck	2	2		4
Keloids of back	1	1		3
Keloids of cheek	1	1		16
Keloids of elbow	1	1		2
Keloids of hand	1	1		1
Chancroid of penis and inguinal region	1		1	1
Ringworm of feet	1	1		1
Ringworm of head	8	8		8
Sarcoma of elbow	1		1	9
Sarcoma of shoulder	1		1	6
Sarcoma of buttock	1		1	1
Sarcoma of neck (fascia)	1		1	15
Lymphosarcoma of neck	1		1	3
Fibrosarcoma of back (fascia)	1		1	1
Chronic mastitis of breast	1	1		9
Hypertrophy of prostate	1		1	4
Fibroma of lower back	1	1		6
Enlarged femoral gland	1	1		1
Malignancy of testicle	1		1	6
Fibroma of penis	1		1	6
Psoriasis (chest, face, back)	1	1		19
Tubercular adenitis (submental)	1	1		1
Pustular acne of face	1	1		10
Planter callosities of feet	1	1		1
Syringocystadenoma of face	2	2		13
Impetigo of face	1	1		1
Carcinoma of right inguinal gland	1		1	48
Splenic leukemia	1		1	43
Total	91	54	37	637

Diathermy

	1929		1928	
	Number of patients	Number of treatments	Number of patients	Number of treatments
Arthritis of elbow				1
Arthritis of forearm			1	2
Arthritis of hands and wrists	1	11	3	39
Arthritis of ankles			2	37
Arthritis of humerus			1	2
Arthritis of knees	4	54	11	236
Arthritis of shoulders	3	17	5	57
Arthritis of lumbar spine	1	3	5	23
Arthritis of neck	1	1	1	1
Arthritis of hip	2	20		
Adhesions of left knee			2	55
Chronic intestinal nephritis			1	2
Dislocation of cervical spine			1	3
Inguinal adenitis			2	4
Paralysis flaccid of legs			1	133
Peripheral neuritis			1	8
Postoperative adhesions			4	29
Postoperative cicatrix of left hand			8	85
Postdiphtheritis of lower limbs (neuritis)			1	9
Salpingitis	9	80	20	200
Sciatica of femur	2	4	1	5
Sciatica of hips			1	1
Sprain of wrists			1	1
Sprained ligaments of knee			1	11
To stimulate fracture of ankle	1	4	3	2
To stimulate fracture of tibia and fibula			1	6
To stimulate fracture of wrist			1	
Sprained ligament of shoulder	1	1		
Bells paralysis of face (ultraviolet)		4		8
Pelvic cellulitis	2	21		
Phlebitis	1	5		
Chronic infective endometritis	1	7		
Hypertrophy of prostate		2		
Muscular rheumatism of knee	1	8		
Muscular rheumatism of shoulder	1	1		
Myositis of shoulder	2	4		
Diabetic ulceration of ankle and foot	1	23		
Electrocoagulation	11	11	5	5
Total	51	310	82	944

Alpine light

	1929		1928	
	Number of patients	Number of treatments	Number of patients	Number of treatments
Abdomen (postoperative).....	1	22	2	36
Cellulitis of elbow.....			1	6
Cellulitis of hand.....	1	8	2	18
Arthritis deformans.....	1	9	1	3
Constipation.....			1	20
Enlarged glands of hill.....			1	8
General secondary anemia.....	2	18	1	20
Leutie ulcers of lower leg.....			5	73
Lupus of face over chest.....	1	7	1	1
Osteomyelitis of femur.....	1	6	1	2
Osteomyelitis of hand.....			3	31
Osteomyelitis of humerus.....	1	45		
Osteomyelitis of knee.....			1	9
Postoperative submucous fibroid.....			1	11
Poit's disease.....	1	30	2	7
Empyema.....	1	14		
Chronic bronchitis.....	1	4		
Prepatellar bursitis.....			2	5
Retro peritoneal sinus.....			1	11
Rachitis.....	16	268	7	76
Scurvy.....	1	10		
Tuberculosis of head.....	1	14	2	33
Tuberculosis of joints and hands.....			2	11
Tuberculosis of feet.....			2	29
Tuberculosis of left hip.....			1	7
Tubercular lesion of tubes.....			1	6
Tuberculosis of elbow.....			1	15
Tuberculosis of sternum.....			1	20
Tuberculosis of neck.....	4	47	1	18
Tuberculosis of cecum.....	1	33	1	37
Tubercular peritonitis.....	2	38	2	5
X-ray burn of breast.....			1	6
Chronic otitis media.....	1	21		
Dermatosis of femur.....	1	10		
To stimulate fracture of tibia and fibula.....	1	17		
Pulmonary tuberculosis and meningitis.....	1	2		
Indolent ulcer of elbow.....	1	18		
Brodie's abscess of femur.....	1	26		
Laceration of tendon of hand and wrist.....	1	4		
Total.....	43	689	48	524

PATHOLOGICAL

There was a greater demand for laboratory examinations than last year. The increasing value of the chemical analysis of blood has taken much of the guesswork out of the problems of diagnosis and treatment of kidney disease, so prevalent heretofore. The knowledge gained in this laboratory of the prevalence of diabetes mellitus among colored people, who have been considered by some relatively immune from this disease, is a striking illustration of the value of the laboratory aid in diagnosis.

Laboratory examinations

	1929	1928		1929	1928
Red blood cell counts.....	7,840	5,032	Noguchi reactions (blood).....	7,948	6,325
White blood cell counts.....	9,034	8,126	Noguchi reactions (spinal fluid).....	271	188
Haemoglobin estimates.....	8,320	5,510	Basal metabolism determinations.....	397	316
Sputum examinations.....	4,685	4,817	Sedimentation tests.....	1,620	1,825
Urinalyses.....	11,300	9,108	Dick tests.....	215	295
Blood chemical analyses.....	1,347	855	Autopsies.....	82	67

DIETARY DEPARTMENT

The following number of special diets were prepared and served from the metabolic kitchen during the year:

Pneumonia	328	Gastric ulcer	120
High nutritive	2,098	Semisoft	125
Green vegetable	1,970	Karrell	35
Diabetic	1,206	Sippy	25
Salt free	1,592	Fat free liquid	16
Low protein	226	Low fat	30
High carbohydrate	13	Diabetic liquid	90
Bland	12	High calorie	20
Liver	74	Cardiac	225
Hypertension	50	Postoperative	500
Hypotension	10		
Typhoid	520	Total	10,095
Nephritic	800		

Patients admitted each year ending June 30, for the past 55 years:

1875	190	1889	2,074	1903	2,677	1917	3,886
1876	319	1890	2,393	1904	2,797	1918	3,648
1877	500	1891	2,373	1905	2,918	1919	3,852
1878	519	1892	2,331	1906	2,207	1920	3,714
1879	642	1893	2,422	1907	2,366	1921	3,701
1880	819	1894	2,801	1908	2,669	1922	3,554
1881	892	1895	2,476	1909	2,590	1923	3,682
1882	1,102	1896	2,596	1910	2,740	1924	4,121
1883	1,373	1897	2,815	1911	2,900	1925	4,056
1884	1,500	1898	2,355	1912	3,385	1926	4,227
1885	1,794	1899	2,374	1913	3,208	1927	4,241
1886	1,923	1900	2,427	1914	3,144	1928	4,024
1887	2,017	1901	2,414	1915	3,348	1929	3,858
1888	1,997	1902	2,408	1916	3,491		

The statistical tables of the medical and surgical diseases are omitted from this report, but they are available at the hospital for reference purposes.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	1929				1928				
	Colored		White		Total	Colored		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
In hospital July 1, 1927									
In hospital July 1, 1928:						15	23		38
Pay patients	18	26	-----	-----	41				
Indigents									
United States	39	41	-----	-----	80	39	67		106
District of Columbia	23	28	-----	-----	51	23	38		61
Total	80	95	-----	-----	175	77	128		205
Admitted:									
Pay patients	403	468	-----	-----	961	407	506	2	917
Pay-patient births	66	78	-----	-----	144	41	47		88
Indigents									
United States	596	695	2	4	1,297	668	700	11	5,134
District of Columbia	551	617	5	3	1,176	585	743	2	3,133

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—continued

	1929				1928				Total	
	Colored		White		Total	Colored		White		
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Births:										
United States.....	61	75	1	-----	137	70	80	1	1	152
District of Columbia.....	73	70	-----	-----	143	74	76	-----	-----	150
Total admitted.....	1,840	2,003	8	7	3,858	1,845	2,152	16	11	4,024
Total indoor under care.....	1,920	2,098	8	7	4,033	1,922	2,280	16	11	4,229
Stillbirths:										
Pay patients.....	4	5	-----	-----	9	2	1	-----	-----	3
Indigents.....	10	14	-----	-----	24	11	14	-----	-----	25
Total.....	14	19	-----	-----	33	13	15	-----	-----	28
Discharged, including births:										
Pay patients—										
Recovered.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	601	-----	-----	-----	-----	526
Improved.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	355	-----	-----	-----	-----	360
Unimproved.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	18
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	980	-----	-----	-----	-----	904
Indigents—										
Recovered.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,397	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,426
Improved.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	894	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,107
Unimproved.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	243	-----	-----	-----	-----	320
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,534	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,853
Deaths—										
Pay patients.....	42	48	-----	-----	90	41	54	-----	-----	95
Indigents.....	101	119	-----	-----	220	81	120	1	-----	202
Total.....	143	167	-----	-----	310	122	174	1	-----	297
Grand total discharges.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,824	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,054
In hospital July 1, 1929:										
Pay patients.....	22	27	-----	-----	49	18	26	-----	-----	44
Indigents—										
United States.....	34	43	-----	-----	77	39	41	-----	-----	80
District of Columbia.....	39	44	-----	-----	83	23	28	-----	-----	51
Total.....	73	87	-----	-----	160	62	69	-----	-----	131
Grand total remaining.....	95	114	-----	-----	209	80	95	-----	-----	175
Days' maintenance:										
Pay patients.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	19,061	-----	-----	-----	-----	16,349
Indigents—										
United States.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	25,327	-----	-----	-----	-----	30,615
District of Columbia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	25,015	-----	-----	-----	-----	30,002
Officers and employees.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	79,860	-----	-----	-----	-----	82,412
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	149,263	-----	-----	-----	-----	159,378
Cost per patient per day.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$3.61	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$2.97
Largest number of indigents at any one time.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	166	-----	-----	-----	-----	219
Smallest number of indigents at any one time.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	105	-----	-----	-----	-----	131
Daily average number of patients, pay and indigent.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	181	-----	-----	-----	-----	208
Daily average number of patients, outdoor.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	130	-----	-----	-----	-----	126
Number of indigents admitted from District of Columbia, including births.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,319	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,483
Number of prescriptions compounded:										
Indoor.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	32,711	-----	-----	-----	-----	32,622
Outdoor.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,219	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,734

Nativities

PAY PATIENTS, EXCLUDING BIRTHS

State or country	Colored		White		Total	State or country	Colored		White		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female	Male	Female	
Alabama	1	5			6	Maryland	73	113			186
Arkansas	1	2			3	Michigan	2				2
British West Indies	1	1			2	Missouri	1	5			6
California		1			1	Mississippi	2				2
Colorado		1			1	Massachusetts	2	1			3
Connecticut		1			1	New Jersey	2	4			6
Cuba		1			1	New York	2	1			3
Delaware	1	2			3	North Carolina	13	41			54
District of Columbia	118	182			300	Ohio	5	2			7
Dominion of Canada		2			2	Oklahoma		1			1
Florida	4	3			7	Pennsylvania	10	9			19
Georgia	7	8			15	Rhode Island		1			1
Haiti	1				1	South Carolina	24	43			67
Illinois	2	1			3	Tennessee	3	1			4
Indiana	1				1	Texas		1			1
Kansas	1				1	Unknown	10	18			28
Kentucky	3				3	Virginia	88	192			280
Louisiana	1	4			5	West Virginia	1	13			14
Maine		1			1	Total	370	661			1,031

INDIGENTS

Alabama	6	11			17	Michigan	2	2			4
Arkansas		5			5	Minnesota	1				1
British West Indies	3				3	Missouri	1				1
California		3			3	Mississippi	5	3			8
Colorado		1			1	New Jersey	4	4			8
Connecticut	4	2			6	New York	6	5			11
Cuba	1				1	North Carolina	88	108			196
Delaware	3	7			10	Ohio	3	5			8
Dominion of Canada	2				2	Oklahoma	2	3			5
District of Columbia						Philippines	1				1
Florida	398	533			931	Pennsylvania	21	26	1		48
Georgia	12	10			22	South Carolina	60	100	1		161
Haiti	15				15	South America	1				1
Illinois	1				1	Tennessee	6	6			12
Indiana	1	2			3	Texas	8	1			9
Kansas		1			1	Unknown	30	31	1		62
Kentucky	8	4			12	Virginia	199	410			609
Louisiana	3	1			4	Vermont		5			5
Maryland		2			2	West Virginia	13	13			26
	183	353	1	1	538	Total	1,091	1,658	3	2	2,754

Occupations

PAY PATIENTS

Occupation	Colored		White		Total	Occupation	Colored		White		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female	Male	Female	
Agent	2	4			6	Janitor	16				16
Barber	4				4	Laborer	114	4			118
Bellman	2				2	Laundry worker	6	21			27
Bus boy	2				2	Maid		13			13
Business	18	4			22	Messenger	5				5
Butcher	3				3	Mechanic	1				1
Contractor	3				3	Minister	9				9
Chauffeur	14				14	None	31	53			84
Cook	6	12			18	Nurse		8			8
Clerk	8	12			20	Porter	20				20
Dentist	4				4	Plasterer	2				2
Domestic	4	233			237	Physician	6				6
Druggist	3	1			4	Student	31	57			88
Elevator operator	4				4	Tailor	4				4
Engineer	2				2	Teacher	9	22			31
Expressman	2				2	Telephone operator	2	3			5
Farmer	7	3			10	Watchman	2				2
Flagman	3				3	Waiter	14	8			22
Government employee	7	6			13	Total	370	661			1,031
Housewife		197			197						

INDIGENTS

Actor	1	3			4	Maid		19			19
Barber	9	1			10	Messenger	4				4
Bus man	3				3	Mechanic	10				10
Business	5	3			8	Manager	1				1
Butcher	1				1	Minister	5				5
Contractor	3		1		4	None	109	128	1	1	239
Chauffeur	35				35	Nurse	8				8
Cook	30	22			52	Painter	5				5
Clerk	8	3			11	Policeman	1				1
Domestic	30	630			660	Porter	21				21
Driver	20				20	Plasterer	8				8
Druggist		1			1	Physician	2				2
Elevator operator	9	2			11	Printer	1				1
Engineer	2				2	Seamstress	2				2
Expressman	2				2	Student	172	111	1		284
Farmer	35	6	1		42	Teacher	1	9			10
Flagman	5				5	Unknown	4	1			5
Gardener	4				4	Births	149	169			318
Government employee	6	3			9	Watchman	3				3
Housewife		455			455	Waiter	8	20			28
Janitor	25	1			26	Miner	3				3
Laborer	349	15			364	Total	1,091	1,658	3	2	2,754
Laundry worker	2	46			48						

NEEDS

OBSTETRICAL WARD

As stated in my last annual report, this need is among the most pressing. With the present facilities, this important work is being carried on with increasing difficulty as the years go by. It is housed in a ward designed for general medical diseases with floor space poorly adapted for the care of maternity cases; on account of which the necessary equipment can not be installed to advantage or placed in accordance with the best ideas suggested by modern methods.

An obstetrical ward is a real human need that touches, in the first instance, the infant who is to become the future citizen of the Repub-

lic. If well born, there is added hope at the very beginning of existence for a more useful and healthy adult life.

Furthermore, the release of the ward at present used for maternity work will afford the necessary increase of pediatric cases, which must be forthcoming not only for teaching purposes but in order to meet the requirements of the various State nursing boards of registration.

CLINIC BUILDING

This building is urgently needed to properly house the clinic activities for out-patients. The present facilities are entirely inadequate to care for the number of out-patients applying for treatment. During the preceding fiscal year 25,272 were treated in small rooms widely scattered, making it difficult to render satisfactory service, or to afford room for more than a limited number of medical students at a time.

The medical students of Howard University are dependent solely on this hospital for clinic material, which under present conditions, can not be satisfactorily developed both from the standpoint of the patients and the needs of the medical school as a teaching asset. All medical educators agree that the most effective, if not the most important, part of the student's clinical training should be carried on in the dispensary. Moreover, a clinic building would effect a distinct saving in that many patients could be treated without the necessity of having them admitted into the hospital.

It is also proposed to develop a real physical therapy department in this building. This service is now attempted in a limited way in unsuitable quarters. The lack of necessary facilities is a serious fault in our present armamentarium for combating disease and bodily ailments. Until we acquire both the equipment and housing facilities, we can lay no substantial claim to the scientific treatment of the ill, and in our minds and those of others, must rest a discount of our energies.

AMBULANCE

The present ambulance is almost unserviceable, having been in use more than six years. Its appearance is unsightly, breakdowns are frequent, and its upkeep uneconomically expensive. It is in such bad shape that uncertainty exists when it leaves the hospital as to its ability to return under its own power.

TECHNICIANS

Two technicians are needed, one to operate the electrocardiograph and the basal metabolism instruments, and one to assist in the pathological and bacteriological laboratories where at present many valuable investigations are delayed and some eliminated on account of a lack of personnel.

CLERK

Much confusion and dissatisfaction frequently existing in the outpatient department can not be remedied until an additional clerk is provided. One part-time clerk, as at present, can not properly perform the clerical work incident to the handling and treatment of more than 25,000 patients during the year.

COOK

A cook to prepare midnight meals for the night force of 25 employees is urgent. Under present arrangements this force of employees must be content with food cooked during the day and warmed over for their dinner which is served at midnight. This practice is not considered conducive to good physical being, nor to the best administration.

LABORER

A laborer should be employed to keep the grounds, consisting of about 11 acres, bordering on 4 streets and uninclosed, clear of rubbish and otherwise in good shape. While the lawns and walks immediately adjoining the hospital receive some attention, no one is available to keep the entire plot free from the appearance of neglect which has so long existed.

PROMOTIONS

More than 85 per cent of the employees are receiving the minimum salary of their grades, although their efficiency ratings and years of faithful service justify an increase. They have lodged no complaint on account of small pay, nor have they lagged in the quality and the quantity of their service, but it would be in the interest of good administration, as well as an act of justice, to promote these employees at least one step.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts and disbursements on account of pay patients

	1929	1928
Receipts:		
Private-room patients, at \$2 per day	\$6,996.00	\$8,040.00
Ward patients, at \$1.75 per day	15,206.50	13,711.25
Children, at \$1 per day	528.00	259.50
Babies, at 50 cents a day	469.00	262.50
Operations, major and minor	1,753.00	830.00
X-ray photos	1,336.25	248.00
Total	<u>26,288.75</u>	<u>23,351.25</u>
Disbursements:		
Extra service, (nurses, orderlies, etc.)		7,491.07
Subsistence	13,185.90	10,811.85
Medical and surgical supplies	2,900.25	776.83
Miscellaneous, (dry goods, repairs, fuel, etc.)	5,156.79	3,563.43
Refund of overpayment by patients	875.00	645.25
Total	<u>25,117.94</u>	<u>23,288.43</u>
Unexpended balance	<u>1,170.81</u>	<u>62.82</u>

Receipts and disbursements, 1929

RECEIPTS

Appropriation, Interior act:	
Salaries	\$142,000.00
For support	80,500.00
For remodeling and enlarging buildings	252,000.00
Second deficiency act	474,500.00
From pay patients	18,000.00
From Howard University	26,288.75
	31,084.83
Total	<u>549,873.58</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Miscellaneous, (fuel, light, clothing, medicine, etc.)	\$63, 110. 07
From pay patients	11, 057. 04
Subsistence	47, 528. 44
From pay patients	13, 185. 90
Salaries	159, 647. 54
Remodeling and enlarging buildings	219, 099. 51
Refunds, pay patients	875. 00
Total	514, 639. 06

UNEXPENDED BALANCES

Miscellaneous	474. 76
Subsistence	471. 56
Salaries	352. 46
Pay patients	1, 170. 81
Total	2, 469. 59
Remodeling and enlarging buildings, (available for expenditure during 1930)	32, 900. 49
Total, unexpended balances	35, 370. 08

Classification of objects of expenditure

Personal services	\$159, 647. 54
Supplies and materials:	
Stationery and office supplies	1, 000. 00
Cleaning and toilet supplies	1, 031. 46
Medical and hospital supplies	11, 265. 96
Scientific and educational supplies	1, 873. 94
Fuel	29, 867. 93
Wearing apparel and sewing supplies	801. 64
Forage	104. 37
Provisions	60, 714. 34
Sundry supplies	3, 782. 45
Materials	2, 450. 36
Communication service:	
Telegraph service	1. 00
Telephone service	1, 234. 91
Traveling expenses, local transportation	66. 65
Transportation	495. 09
Advertising	113. 64
Electrical	100. 67
Repairs and alterations:	
Buildings	1, 699. 50
Machinery and equipment	2, 540. 18
Special and miscellaneous current expenses	1, 376. 73
Equipment:	
Furniture, furnishings, and fixtures	6, 446. 41
Scientific	4, 792. 46
Structures	219, 689. 18
Other equipment	2, 532. 09
Refunds, pay patients	875. 00
Total	514, 503. 50

THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

It is especially gratifying to note that the school of nursing has made marked progress during the last year, and that the quality of service rendered by the nurses to the patients has been much improved.

The graduating exercises were held May 31, 1929, in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Howard University. Thirty-two nurses were graduated, making a total of 482 graduates holding diplomas from the school.

Officers of the school:

Superintendent of nurses	1
Assistant superintendent of nurses	2
Educational instructor	1
Night supervisors	2
Head nurses	15
Students in the school July 1, 1928	64
Gains and losses:	
Admitted	17
Resigned	4
Left	1
Dismissed	1
Completed course, graduates 1928	9
Students in training June 30, 1929	66
Graduates of class 1929	32
Intermediates	19
Juniors	15
Vacancies	4
Students taken on probation	17
Probationers accepted after probation	15
Probationers rejected after probation	1
Probationers resigned during probation	1
Requests for information	683
Applications sent out	381
Applications received	166
Disposition of applications:	
Accepted of those received fiscal year 1928	33
Accepted of those received fiscal year 1929	78
Rejected of those received fiscal year 1928	7
Rejected of those received fiscal year 1929	19
Applications under consideration June 30, 1929	69
Applications of eligibles on file	191
Appointments to be made incoming year	40

The health of the nurses was about the average, although a number of days was lost through such illnesses as la grippe and sore throats. One nurse was taken home seriously ill from complications of influenza and died one month later.

All wards have graduate supervision.

Graduates, class of 1929

Alexenia Derham	New York.	Edith Alston	California.
Elizabeth Gaddis	Ohio.	Ruby Collomore	Texas.
Mabel Macer	Maryland.	Lucile Ruffin	Arkansas.
Mary E. McMillan	North Carolina.	Florence Edwards	Pennsylvania.
Josephine Jones	Pennsylvania.	Cora Williams	Iowa.
Ruth Jackson	Ohio.	Mary E. Jones	Ohio.
Etta Stewart	Ohio.	Juanita Toliver	Pennsylvania.
Susie Thomas	Pennsylvania.	Ruth Wanzer	Virginia.
Delyour Johnson	Virginia.	Gladys Redmond	Maryland.
Ethel B. Young	Virginia.	Mary Miller	Virginia.
Margery Gazaway	Ohio.	Margaret Burrell	Virginia.
Crettie Darden	North Carolina.	Mary Jackson	Maryland.
Annie Robinson	District of Columbia.	Erma Virgil	Maryland.
Constance Jones	Ohio.	Marjorie Mitchell	Ohio.
Ollie L. McMillan	Texas.	Ethel M. Young	Pennsylvania.
Evelyn Vaughn	Virginia.	Mary Brent	Virginia.

Class of 1930

Mildred Lynch
Nora Harris
Louise Terry
Roberta Walton
Hannah Hilton
Jennie Austin

Olivia Larkins
Amerine Anderson
Jessie Dudley
Carrie Hoyt
Cora Wilson
Esther Stephens

Naomi James
Marie Armstrong
Mildred Murray
Elizabeth Chase
Velma Blair
Evangeline Smith.

Very respectfully,

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

It is an incomplete discharge of responsibility to report each year on the program of care provided by the Division of Child Welfare for an increasing group of dependent children and ignore the community aspects implied in the fact that so many children must find care away from their own homes. The most desirable of caring programs attempts to recreate the patterns of family life evolved in the natural order of society, and since the experiences of our 37 years so frequently show in this attempt to improve aspects of the child's family life a discard of other contributing values elusive to substitution, we must question the social economy of planning our program of care without reference to larger social policy.

The District of Columbia needs seriously to consider the primary causes of its high ratio of children dependent outside their own homes. The last Federal census shows a ratio of 503.01 per 100,000 of our population, which while almost twice as high as the ratio of any one State and obviously difficult of definite comparison because of variation in the character and density of the area, is nevertheless high, we are assured by those in the Federal Children's Bureau informed on the dependency problems of the States.

There are 20 different groups providing care for dependent children in our city. The content of the total activity is difficult to characterize because there has been no provision for centralized reporting by those engaged in the activity. As a first step in establishing controls in dependency, there is need for a central system of regular and continuing reporting to reveal the characteristics of movement and the problems of the individual children involved. Many States are effectively assembling such information on their problems and in doing so are finding guides to their general welfare programs. An objective of standardized practice in passing on the need for children to be taken out of their own groups, as well as adequate protection and opportunity for them during the period of care, can be attained by a legislative provision for the licensing of all those engaging in child care, and as a control in our dependency, is highly desirable. Washington needs also to examine the adequacy of its family case-work service as an operating factor in our child dependency problem. A study of the number of family welfare agencies, their case-load averages, and the volume of their case-work service in comparison with the statistics of cities and counties of comparable population may throw some light upon our problem. A similar study on the number of allowances to dependent children in their own homes may assist in further defining causative factors. There is a noticeable absence of any effective organization among the denominational groups of our Protestant churches in exercising educational influence on the development of child-welfare programs. Their assistance in assembling accurate information and the weight of their better informed opinion can help to meet our problems in the right way.

INVESTIGATIONAL SERVICE

In view of the declared purpose of the board of directors of the Juvenile Protective Association to enlarge the scope of their activities with children presenting behavior problems to include assistances to children in unfavorable environmental conditions, necessitating in some instances provision for the care of these children outside their own homes for temporary periods, it is desirable for the public department to consider its functional relation to the program. The public department's largest problem to-day is the diversified character of its activity. Beyond a legislative designation of its responsibility for the care of dependent children, its function in relation to the community program of child welfare has never been defined, and the variety of function which it has taken on in the absence of service from private groups has made difficult the attainment of case-work standards. To simplify its program by transferring part of its activity seems to offer partial relief from the inefficiencies of high case loads as well as developing sound principles of community organization by distributing stimulus to our needs through a sufficiency of group interest. Additionally, many cases now referred to the public department can only be given assistance by a change of guardianship, which to the unfortunate parent must be considered an inequity. Services to these cases through a private organization can help to correct this defective part of our system.

An analysis of the investigation service shows the informations alleging dependency and neglect of children to classify within six types, and suggests definite types of activity for transfer.

Inquiries from out-of-town children's agencies, taking the form either of requests for interviews with friends or kin of parents with a view to securing information on family history or previous experiences of the parent, or to enlist the interest of relatives in a child dependent or about to be dependent. Favorable reports on the latter usually are followed with requests for supervision of the child in the home. These cases have comprised approximately one-sixth of our service this year, and might quite fittingly be given service by a private agency.

Information reporting dependency because of death or the physical incompetence of parents, or because of the financial handicap of the widower. Reported cases frequently come from individuals who have been boarding the children of widowers, having taken them in response to the widower's advertisement in the press, advising that his visiting and payments for the children's care are increasingly intermittent. Perhaps his tendency to periodic drinking and of a boarding arrangement for the children with other women, which terminated because of his indifference, have reached the caretaker's attention, and she is concerned about the security of her arrangement. A case work service to keep alive the waning interest of the father, to encourage the foster mother and to assist her in the special problems of the children is necessary to avert break-up of the family ties, and could quite properly be taken on as an activity by the private children's agency.

Requests for admission to the District Training School, requiring selective organization of information on history and personality difficulties of the child preparatory to the psychological analysis required by the court on such petitions. Since this is a service of one branch of the public department to another branch it is probably more satisfactory to retain it in the public department.

Requests for care of fugitive children, particularly nonresident boys and girls, who have been stranded in the city and taken to the Receiving Home for Children. Parents are often found on communication to be unable to send money for transportation and the inquiry frequently shows the need for the enlistment of the interest of a case-work agency in the other jurisdiction at the time of the return of such children. These cases comprise approximately one-sixth of our service, and should probably remain a function of the department, for return frequently requires the expenditure of public funds.

Informations involving children of illegitimate birth of two groups: (a) Very young mothers under 16 years of age reported by the health officer at the time of the birth of the child, who are in need of a service relative to proper planning in the home for physical care of the child and assistance in securing support from the father; (b) children whose mothers are in need of assistance in some of the later problems of adjustment in the community, and children themselves often in need of interpretation of their status. Probably most of this activity could be taken on by the private agency and could be materially benefited by a service disassociated from backgrounds of enforcement. The cases have represented about one-fifth of the investigational service.

Information on cases of neglect comprising one-third of the service and including (a) neglect of a physical character, such as cruelties or inadequacies in care and supervision; (b) neglect because of character defects of the parent; (c) neglect arising out of broken homes, incompatibility of parents, particularly those instances of one parent retaining custody subject to the criticism of the other regarding the kind of care being given; (d) neglect because of parental failure to control children; (e) neglect because of abandonment, children deserted either as foundlings or in boarding homes or hospitals. It should be possible for a children's aid society to handle at least one-third of the cases in this group, particularly those in instances of neglect of a minor character, where if properly interpreted later gross neglect requiring court action may be averted and early assistance given.

Approximately one-sixth of the reported informations have related to circumstances of simple dependency, such as orphaned children, children of parents with serious physical disabilities, and children of widowers, who because of inadequate income have been unable to provide proper home management and supervision of the children. In such of these problems for which a case work service could not discover assistance, care has been provided through commitment, but a legislative provision to receive such children without the present prerequisite of court hearing and commitment seems desirable. By

such an arrangement much of the emotional strain to which both the parent and child are subjected at the time of the separation could be lightened. No matter how socialized the Juvenile Court procedure may be made, there is still bound to be by reason of the dignity and formality of the legal processes an atmosphere of constraint, strange faces, and shifting scenes, all of which intensify the strain. Frequently poor health in the parent is the cause of dependency in the child, and the court experience can not help but aggravate the parent's condition. The child, keenly alert to the moods of the parent, is affected by the excitement which he sees in his mother or father. Furthermore, it will probably be a long time before court procedures are so socialized that they do not set up in the mind of the person who hears of a child being identified with that background the feeling of something not quite right, and it does seem unnecessary to further handicap the child by identification with this association. Additionally, the court procedure does increase the cost relative to the reception of dependent children, for putting court machinery into motion is expensive. The public department has been considered competent to act in the disbursement of funds, as is evidenced in its authority to grant allowances to widowed mothers. Many other jurisdictions find value in the arrangement for direct reception.

The staff of the department in giving service on the informations of alleged dependency and neglect has been careful to make certain that no one of these children should lose identification with his own background except as parents or responsible kin were absent from the picture or as the deficiency in the greater number of determinants of his family life were serious, and in playing such a rôle, they have been good friends to the children. Our statistics attest to these efforts, for in only 43 of the 505 cases under advisement was public guardianship asked for the child. Thoroughness in assembling facts, in covering the possibilities of enlisting the interest of friends and relatives to assume responsibility, interpretation of the neglect situations in terms of cause and effect relationships, with treatment directed to primary causes, have made possible natural experiences for many threatened children, as well as having strengthened community life by enlarging the moral responsibility of the family group for its kindred. The department does not always have the opportunity to discover the possibilities for such children before the decision for public guardianship. Almost four-fifths of the dependent children are received with the request made by the court following commitment for a complete inquiry into the circumstances, and for a recommendation at the expiration of the commitment on the best future plan for the child. Since the public department seldom has further advance information than 24 hours, and no information on the personality problems of the children, the placing is done with great unfairness to them, and by reason of the chance elements with increased expense. The accompanying table shows the dependent children received during the year with reference to the source of commitment.

TABLE No. 1.—*Commitments—dependents, fiscal year 1929*

	Woman's Bureau	Attendance office	Probation office	Individuals	Division Child Welfare	Associated Charities	Catholic Charities	Juvenile Protective Association	Police	Total
July	5		2	9	6		6		3	31
August	4	2		13	12		5		3	39
September	3			13	8				1	25
October	11		4	13	16	1	6		1	62
November	1	2	11	6				1		21
December	6	4	2	10	7				2	29
January	9	7	1	5	5					29
February	3	4		6	3					16
March	4	5	1	12	4		1			27
April	3	5	2	13					4	27
May	1		1	4					1	7
June				1	7	2			1	11
Total	50	29	25	121	63	1	18	1	16	324

The experiences in assembling complete information following commitment, particularly on those cases filed by individuals, including parents and interested persons, have revealed a rather frequent possibility of resources for the care of the child, although it was often observed that for the parent and relative preferring to side-step the reality of hard experience, it was difficult to reestablish in his or her mind the right feeling of moral obligation, having once experienced during the period of commitment the easier plan of having others give the children good care.

It was with the view to utilizing the possibilities for care of such children within their groups without a period of commitment and of protecting the children from shifts into unprepared receptions that the committee on child care in March of this year requested the court to consider a working agreement by which the public department would extend a prompt investigational service on all petitions before the court. A continuance without commitment for the short period of two weeks would permit all the facts to be available before the court's decision on meeting the needs of the child, in substitution for the present procedure by which these facts are frequently asked for following commitment. In the small per cent of cases on which the court has followed this procedure, the results have been very satisfactory, and it is earnestly hoped that the court will give careful consideration to further adoption of the plan.

Quite frequently the problem of truancy involved in the cases petitioned by the attendance office were found on study to be tied up with the failure of the school to recognize and make adjustment to the limitation in the child's personality equipment, or in recognizing home conditions for which there had not been opportunity for adequate case-work service. The research department of the public schools should have an opportunity to function in every case serious enough to consider a discarding of natural ties in attempting an enforcement of the municipal code. Fourteen and fifteen year old children irregularly attending school, having attained only fourth and fifth grade promotion, certainly should not be presented to the court either for truancy or as representing the influence of an unqualified parent or home without some estimate being made of the part played in the child's difficulty by the school's own deficiency in curricula or misplacement. A psychological analysis by a psychoeducational clinic can throw light upon the reason for the child's lack of interest, and frequently points to the limitation in personality, which requires enrichment in curricula if the school is to hold the interest of the child, remove his urge to escape, and prepare him for later occupational adjustment.

The large group of cases filed by the police department represents a need for better interdepartmental planning, for there is no economy in having one branch of the District of Columbia service function with disregard for the point of view founded on long experience of another of its departments which must assume responsibility for the action of the first department. The police department would not err in providing opportunity for the child care division to review every case in dependency before any plan for the commitment of the child to public care and expense is undertaken.

CARING PROGRAM

The problems of dependent children have been poorly solved. These children have suffered from policies which largely provided mass treatment. Only when public opinion is given the scientific evidence of the fallacies of believing that such programs will do, can we hope for constructive planning of an individualized character. The Division of Child Welfare throughout its history, perhaps more than other States, has had confidence in the value of family home care in affecting individualized treatment, and has consistently used this type of placement, but the inadequacies of its instruments, more recently improved but still seriously deficient because of a gradual growth of the problem, have made headway difficult. The accompanying table constructed to reveal the trend in the administrative control of the problem gives a general picture of the facts in the situation over the last 5-year period, pointing to the danger of regression in spite of increased expenditures. Throughout the period reported on, the group of feeble-minded children only recently transferred from the Division of Child Welfare has been ruled out. Additionally, the report is made only on the number of children under active supervision each year, and will not, therefore, be in agreement with the figures reported yearly under guardianship. In the interest of expediency, it

has been a growing practice since 1923 to create an inactive file each year of those cases in which supervision is little needed or not attainable. Since the majority of the inactive cases are within the placement classification of free family homes, and since this inactive group varies moderately from year to year, the percentage of this particular classification may be slightly affected, but not seriously enough to color general proportions. Any marked changes in the number of inactives from year to year are noted. Expenditures in salaries, medical service, and clothing have been ruled out in costs of both boarding and institutional care since this service in boarding home expenditure extends with no definite figures on proportion to children in free family homes. In the absence of statistics on daily averages of children under the various types of care in past years, it is believed that a general picture is outlined by figures on the total number under care during each year, on the placement distribution at regular intervals throughout the five years, and on expenditures in the two types of care having operating costs.

TABLE NO. 2

Year	Total given care during year	Expense										Personnel
		Boarding homes		Free homes		Institutions		Hospitals		Absconders		
		Number of wards	Percentage number of wards		Number of wards	Percentage number of wards		Number of wards	Percentage number of wards		Number of wards	Percentage number of wards
1925..	1,700	¹ 947	.16	574	.44	87	.07	19	.01	53	.04	36
		² 343	.11	45	.04	140	.11	9	.01	10	.01	
1926..	1,854	1,290	.27	619	.48	227	.18	28	.02	63	.05	37
		1,209	.31	482	.40	266	.22	12	.01	74	.06	
1927..	1,791	¹ 760	.22	321	.26	115	.10	16	.01	37	.03	34
		² 459	.18	33	.03	178	.15	11	.01	13	.01	
1928..	1,907	1,219	.40	354	.29	293	.25	27	.02	50	.04	33
		¹ 935	.24	352	.24	110	.08	23	.02	50	.03	
1929..	2,144	² 538	.21	31	.02	213	.14	14	.01	17	.01	35
		1,473	.25	383	.26	323	.22	37	.03	67	.04	
		¹ 952	.22	380	.24	126	.08	7	.01	79	.05	
		² 642	.18	62	.04	246	.15	17	.01	27	.02	
		1,594	.40	442	.28	372	.23	24	.02	106	.07	

¹ Permanent.² Temporary.

The information in the table throws considerable light upon our problems, revealing in a general way (1) an increasing number of children passing through care each year—from 1,700 in 1925 to 2,144 in 1929; (2) the number to be supervised at any given time enlarging in spite of the fact that the inactive file from year to year has been increased. Children under supervision in 1925 were 1,290 in number as compared with 1,594 under supervision in 1929. (3) No corresponding increase in personnel; (4) the proportion of temporary wards multiplied, creating greater strain on the personnel, since temporary status implies additional time in court attendance and difficulty in planning care. It is necessary to remember though that the total number of permanent wards under supervision from year to year has been more greatly affected by the creation of the inactive file than the temporary wards. The percentages should be interpreted with some regard for this. It is not surprising in the light of these facts to find increasing cost particularly in family home care. Since institutional capacity has but slightly expanded to care for the increased numbers, the development of foster homes has been, even for considerations

other than sound social values, the solution of the problem. While there are more dependent children in family homes at this time than five years ago, the proportion, however, has fallen, and soundness in placement practice has not been strengthened. The strain on personnel, affecting standards in casework service, and the slackening in attaining family home life for our wards indicates a real need for additional workers. The first assistance of this kind should be applied in an increase to the home finding staff, and with concern for our ascending expenditures such a decision must eventuate a reduction, for the department now has the service of but one worker and the diversified character of the placement visitor's activity provides no time for the discovery and the evaluating of the free family home. Such assistance can reduce for the case worker the high degree of emergency duty now in her program, which on analysis is so largely the backwash of haste and incompleteness of previous service given under pressure of time. Abscondings, separation in family groups, failure in occupational adjustments at the age of assuming self-support, are all serious defaults to our limitation in personnel.

One of the most important assistances to our wards is an early planning of educational training, for a large proportion of them must attain self-dependence at an early age. Occupational adjustment has been difficult for most of them. A large group retarded because of early years of neglect and irregular attendance become embarrassed, as their physical development marks the contrast with children of average age within the grade. Many of these have additional difficulties due to limitation in intelligence, which while handicapping still permits of social adequacy. It is for these children, 13 and 14 years of age, straggling without interest through the third, fourth, and fifth grades, that there is need for an enrichment of curricula. Admission qualifications to the vocational schools have required completion of sixth grade work at least, and many of these children pass the fifteenth and sixteenth year before this grade can be attained. The frequency with which our case workers discover children in such difficulty has been discussed during the year with the principals of the vocational schools, who have responded with real interest, and in expressing their personal willingness to carry experimental cases, have done much to pave the way for careful consideration of the problem by school officials. Without some such modification, social values will be discarded, for the boy who must remain marking time until his sixteenth birthday in such situations, when supervised employment can give him the vocational training closed to him in the schools, is provoked into bad behavior.

Fifty of our wards have been enrolled in high school during the past year—25 white children and 25 colored children. The girls in particular have experienced difficulty in helping in their own support because of the rigidity in the regulation of working hours for minors prescribed in the child labor law. The employers maintaining schedules operating but an hour later or earlier than those prescribed in the regulations invariably select from their applicants those over 18 years of age unaffected by the law, yet these moderate departures from hours of work, of a character available to our wards who need to contribute to their expenses, would scarcely have unfavorable influence.

The juvenile court has during the past two years accompanied practically all of the delinquent commitments with the recommendation for institutional placement. In the light of the findings of the study made by the Judge Baker Foundation showing the chance of success in family home care for the normal children of this group to be 5 to 1,¹ we should be carefully considering our placement practice before enlarging our institutional capacity, which the present recommendations of the court would make necessary. With this assurance on the soundness of foster home treatment and an increase in personnel to reduce our case loads, we should in fairness to these children with behavior problems be attempting such treatment. Such a practice would make our institutions available for those children of abnormal mentality and personality suggestive of psychopathic make-up, for whom in our present incomplete knowledge of effective methods of helping them, colonization is perhaps the most satisfactory method. Such cases are now carried in the institutions with simple delinquencies, and the generalization is obviously unfair to the latter group. To carry through the recommendations of the court often requires placement in institutions outside of the District. The answer to the difficulty is not in a

¹ Reconditioning Behavior in Youth, Healy, Bronner, Baylor, and Murphy.

greater institutional capacity, but in a more careful study of admissions with discrimination in the types selected for such care and in the strengthening of a foster home service.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN FISCAL YEAR 1928-29

Department of investigation.—On July 1, the department had 61 cases pending. During the year, 444 informations of dependency and neglect were received for investigational service, 211 white and 233 colored, involving 768 children, 660 of legitimate birth and 108 of illegitimate birth. Three hundred twenty-two informations were given advisory service. Of the 404 field investigations, 63 involved dependency, 128 physical and moral neglect, 27 defective individuals, suggesting a need for institutional care, 35 children with behavior problems, 4 situations arising out of marital incompatibilities, 71 investigations for agencies in other jurisdictions, 76 informations on cruelty, abandonment, desertions, and fugitive children, 40 investigations of the reported births of illegitimate children to girls under 17 years of age. Seventy-five of these cases are pending at the close of this year. The dispositions on this group involved minor case-work service to 88 cases; enlistment in 65 cases of the interest of relatives in assuming care; the transfer of 87 cases to other agencies; 24 applications withdrawn, advised, or directed; 74 unwarranted or not located; and 40 cases involving 63 children presented to the juvenile court in addition to 14 such actions involving 14 children presented on cases pending at the close of the last fiscal year. Additionally, 129 cases involving 231 children were investigated for the juvenile court following the commitment of the children to our care on the request of other agencies or individuals appealing directly to the court.

Placements.—Five trial adoptions, 88 free home; 172 with relatives; 75 wage home.

Foster Home Department.—There were 125 applications pending at the opening of the fiscal year. Nine hundred and one applications were received for investigation. Rejections and withdrawals totaled 790. Approved homes total 165. Seventy-one applications were pending at the close of the year. On June 30, there were 676 children in boarding home care provided for through 262 family groups. There were in the files of the department 68 homes, 38 white, 30 colored, available for later needs.

A. PATRICIA MORSS,
Chief, Division of Child Welfare.

Movement of population

	Perma-nent com-mit-ments	Straight com-mit-ments	Tempo-rary com-mit-ments	Feeble-minded non-wards
Number of wards under care June 30, 1928.....	1,198	53	513	7
Received during year:				
New commitments.....	36	21	614	-----
Former temporary wards.....	32	31	-----	-----
Total.....	1,266	105	1,127	7
DISCHARGED				
Adopted.....	3			
Attained majority.....	97			
Committed during minority and on straight commitment.....			63	-----
Committed to National Training School.....	10	1	6	-----
Committed to District Training School.....	12		2	1
Died.....	4		3	-----
Discharged from guardianship.....			19	-----
Expiration of term of commitment.....		6	444	-----
Order set aside.....			41	-----
Returned to relatives.....			2	6
Total discharged.....	126	7	580	7
Remaining under care June 30, 1929.....	1,140	98	547	-----
Total.....	1,266	105	1,127	7

Distribution of wards, as of June 30, 1929

		Type commitment		
		Permanent	Temporary	Total
Own institution:				
White—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	11	18	29
	{Female.....	12	5	17
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	2	37	39
	{Female.....	2	5	7
Colored—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	15	4	19
	{Female.....	8	—	8
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	26	71	97
{Female.....				
Foster homes:				
Board—				
White—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	83	50	133
	{Female.....	54	39	93
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	2	—	2
	{Female.....	2	—	2
Colored—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	124	69	193
	{Female.....	92	84	176
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	4	4	8
	{Female.....	11	7	18
Working board—				
White—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	1	—	1
	{Female.....	6	—	6
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	1	—	1
	{Female.....	—	—	—
Colored—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	6	—	6
	{Female.....	1	—	1
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	3	—	3
	{Female.....	1	—	1
Wages—				
White—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	5	—	5
	{Female.....	14	—	14
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	—	—	—
	{Female.....	1	—	1
Colored—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	6	—	6
	{Female.....	12	—	12
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	2	—	2
	{Female.....	4	—	4
Free—				
White—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	26	4	30
	{Female.....	27	—	27
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	—	—	—
	{Female.....	—	—	—
Colored—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	63	1	64
	{Female.....	47	1	48
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	8	—	8
	{Female.....	2	—	2
Trial adoption—				
White—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	3	—	3
	{Female.....	4	—	4
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	—	—	—
	{Female.....	—	—	—
Colored—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	7	—	7
	{Female.....	11	—	11
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	—	—	—
	{Female.....	—	—	—
Other institutions:				
Board—				
White—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	2	—	2
	{Female.....	10	—	10
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	1	2	3
	{Female.....	1	—	1
Colored—				
Dependent.....	{Male.....	9	31	40
	{Female.....	12	2	14
Delinquent.....	{Male.....	6	35	41
	{Female.....	4	3	7

Distribution of wards, as of June 30, 1929—Continued

		Type commitment		
		Permanent	Temporary	Total
Other institutions—Continued.				
Free—				
White—				
Dependent	{ Male	16	2	18
	{ Female	12	1	13
Delinquent	{ Male	3	1	4
	{ Female			
Colored—				
Dependent	{ Male	9	1	10
	{ Female	5		5
Delinquent	{ Male	6	1	7
	{ Female	1		1
Hospitals—				
White—				
Dependent	{ Male	2	2	4
	{ Female	2	4	6
Delinquent	{ Male	1	1	2
	{ Female		1	1
Colored—				
Dependent	{ Male	1	1	2
	{ Female	6	1	7
Delinquent	{ Male	6	2	8
	{ Female	1	2	3
Own home or home of relative:				
Free—				
White—				
Dependent	{ Male	52	5	57
	{ Female	41	8	49
Delinquent	{ Male	8		8
	{ Female		1	1
Colored—				
Dependent	{ Male	53	7	60
	{ Female	46	7	53
Delinquent	{ Male	36		36
	{ Female	8		8
Board—				
White—				
Dependent	{ Male		7	7
	{ Female	6	1	7
Delinquent	{ Male			
	{ Female			
Colored—				
Dependent	{ Male	2	1	3
	{ Female	5	3	8
Delinquent	{ Male			
	{ Female			
Absconders:				
White—				
Dependent	{ Male	29	1	30
	{ Female	13		13
Delinquent	{ Male	6	1	7
	{ Female	3		3
Colored—				
Dependent	{ Male	35		35
	{ Female	35	4	39
Delinquent	{ Male	32	9	41
	{ Female	3		3
Total:				
White—				
Dependent	{ Male	230	89	319
	{ Female	201	58	259
Delinquent	{ Male	24	42	66
	{ Female	9	7	16
Colored—				
Dependent	{ Male	330	115	445
	{ Female	280	102	382
Delinquent	{ Male	129	122	251
	{ Female	35	12	47
Grand total		1,238	547	1,785

Financial statement

Appropriation for contingent expenses-----	\$5,000.00
Board and care of children:	
Primary appropriation-----	\$160,000.00
Payments by relatives-----	6,501.29
Deficiency appropriation-----	80,000.00
	246,501.29
Total-----	251,501.29
 Expended:	
Contingent expenses-----	
Furniture, printing, and stationery-----	1,753.95
Telephone and telegraph-----	168.68
Travel and transportation-----	3,025.52
	4,948.15
Total-----	
Board and care of children-----	
Boarding homes-----	169,627.51
Nonsectarian institutions-----	31,754.66
House of Good Shepherd, Washington-----	346.30
House of Good Shepherd, Baltimore-----	187.57
Jewish Foster Home-----	1,499.61
Notre Dame Academy-----	500.17
St. Gertrude's Home of Arts and Crafts-----	1,416.67
St. Mary's Industrial School-----	730.85
St. Mary's Academy-----	477.84
St. Ann's Infant Asylum-----	1,440.27
St. Rose's Technical School-----	203.23
St. Vincent's Asylum-----	550.36
St. Mildred's Academy-----	38.50
Convent of Our Lady and St. Francis-----	240.00
St. Catherine's-----	152.95
Buchanan Mission School-----	43.23
Clothing-----	21,364.09
Drugs, dentistry, medical supplies and attendance-----	12,745.76
Burial of wards-----	75.00
	243,394.57
Total-----	
Total expenditures-----	248,342.72
Unexpended balance: Contingent expenses-----	51.85
Unexpended balance: Board and care-----	3,106.72
	251,501.29

REPORT OF THE RECEIVING HOME FOR CHILDREN

I have the honor of transmitting herewith the first annual report of the Receiving Home for Children.

ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

The appropriation act for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, carried provision, "For the maintenance, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Welfare, of a suitable place in a building entirely separate and apart from the House of Detention for the reception and detention of children under 17 years of age arrested by the police on charge of offense against any laws in force in the District of Columbia, or committed to the guardianship of the board, or held as witnesses, or held temporarily, or pending hearing, or otherwise, including transportation, purchase of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, food, clothing, medicine and medical supplies, rental and repair and upkeep of buildings, fuel, gas, electricity, ice, supplies and equipment, and other necessary expenses, including personal services in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$25,000, to be immediately available."

The bill was signed by the President May 21, 1928, and diligent effort was made to have a building ready to operate under the act on July 1, 1928. Considerable difficulty was encountered, however, in securing a rental property suitable and available for the purpose. Such a building was, nevertheless, found and the new receiving home was actually opened October 24, 1928.

The building leased was a new apartment house 816 Potomac Avenue S.E., just being completed. Before the necessary negotiations for its use could be concluded, several families had already moved in as tenants, and as a consequence it was some weeks before full occupancy of the building could be obtained. But before the end of the calendar year it was possible to have access to all parts of the structure and make the required alterations for our purpose.

The general plan of the 4-story apartment building was readily adaptable. The removal of a few partitions on each floor easily provided the necessary kitchen, dining rooms, dormitories, and recreation room facilities, and allowed for segregation as to color and sex. A vacant lot adjoining was secured and fenced as a playground. Thus the new home, when within a few months all the remodeling had been completed, embodied all the features desirable in such an institution. The top floor of the building now contains, in the rear, the dormitories for the girls; on one side for white and on the other for colored, each with its own bath and toilet facilities. Extending across the entire front are the recreation rooms, one for white and one for colored, and the living quarters for female employees. The third floor is similarly divided for the boys and the male employees. The second floor has in front a large assembly hall for services and entertainments, and the superintendent's living quarters. It has also a sewing room, a dispensary or doctor's examining room, and the dormitories for unoffending children, such as lost children. The first floor has a large kitchen across the entire rear, dining rooms, the reception room, the waiting room, the storeroom, and the office. The basement consists of the fumigating room, ample shower baths, janitor's quarters, the heating plant, and allows for adequate storage space.

It was the obvious intent of Congress to remove young children, both offenders and those who had committed no offense, from the jurisdiction of the police. This, the establishment of the receiving home has accomplished. Of course, most of the children taken into the home are in some measure delinquent; but there are also those who are only adventurous, unfortunate, or lost. Proper provision for all is made during the entire 24 hours of the day.

A total of 1,402 children were admitted from October 24, 1928, the opening date through the remainder of the fiscal year, of which 1,064 came through the police department, and with the exception of 28 lost or abandoned chil-

dren all these were under charge. Of the 338 children admitted through other sources, the majority were delinquent. A total of 287 girls were admitted.

The home is always prepared at any hour of the day or night to respond to a call concerning a child that should be admitted. Most of such calls come from the police stations to which the children are taken when arrested and from which they are immediately removed to the home upon receipt of the call. Both in the home and in transit to and from the home girls are always under careful supervision of women attendants. The cooperation of the police department and officers in the handling of these children has been most excellent.

The car made during the year 2,055 trips, totaling 11,219 miles, with an average of 44.8 miles per day.

CARE GIVEN THE CHILDREN

Procedure upon admission.—A complete card record is made at the office for each child received. Personal effects are taken, listed on a receipt form, and placed in the office for safekeeping. Next, the child is taken to the shower room by an attendant, where a very careful inspection and a bath are given under strict supervision. Clothing is listed in a receipt book and then put in the fumigator. Clean clothing belonging to the institution is issued and worn during detention.

Physical care.—A fully equipped dispensary is provided, where a thorough physical examination is made in each case. A man and a woman physician are in attendance each day as needed. Slight cases of scabies, which have been numerous, and other minor ailments are treated according to the doctor's orders in the institution. Undernourished children get special care and attention as prescribed for. Several recommendations for hospitalization have been made for children having infectious diseases or otherwise in need of hospital care. These are transferred to Gallinger Hospital.

Health habits.—Each individual has his own towels, tooth brush, and comb. Regularity for meals, bathing, and bedtime is provided for.

Entertainment.—Almost weekly since the home opened there has been some form of entertainment. The talent was furnished through the courtesy of Mrs. Morgan Otterback, Juvenile Protective Association. Usually there was a minister or speaker present who addressed the children.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A request has been made for additional help in view of the fact that the home renders 24-hour service and the present schedule necessitates long-hour duty. The request was made for a servant to assist in the kitchen, and do general housework, which service is being done by the children, who have proven very unsatisfactory on account of inexperience. It is hoped the request will receive favorable consideration.

CONCLUSION

I wish to thank the Board of Public Welfare, its director and his assistant, other Government officials, and departments for their interest and cooperation during the establishment of the receiving home. Also, I extend with gratitude to the employees of the institution my hearty appreciation for the kind and efficient manner in which their duties were performed.

E. S. ARNOLD, *Superintendent.*

STATISTICS

NOTE.—Institution actually opened October 24, 1928. All figures taken from that date through the remainder of fiscal year. No arrangements were made for the reception of girls until December 1, 1928.

Total number admitted and discharged, by months

	Admissions								Discharges								Total	
	Police				Other sources				Police				Other sources					
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	
1928																		
October	2	24	0	0	1	7	0	0	34	0	15	0	0	0	3	0	0	
November	18	51	0	0	19	35	0	0	123	19	44	0	0	18	37	0	0	
December	30	51	10	7	10	16	8	10	142	27	58	9	4	11	16	7	9	
1929																		
January	50	49	8	18	12	19	4	7	167	46	49	9	18	12	19	4	8	
February	26	64	9	7	9	15	6	5	141	33	47	9	8	3	16	6	5	
March	54	101	8	23	7	13	1	6	213	49	111	7	25	14	10	2	5	
April	46	83	20	19	13	15	4	11	211	48	96	19	17	7	6	2	9	
May	42	64	8	22	15	17	7	20	195	43	55	9	21	18	18	8	18	
June	41	85	6	18	3	8	5	10	176	37	85	6	18	5	13	6	13	
Total	309	572	69	114	89	145	35	69	1,402	302	560	68	111	88	138	35	67	
									Male				Female				Total	
					White		Colored		White		Colored							
Present Oct. 24, 1928																		
Number admitted									2		7						9	
									396		710		104		183		1,393	
Total									398		717		104		183		1,402	
Number discharged									389		698		104		178		1,369	
Remaining 8 a. m. July 1, 1929									9		19		0		5		33	

Daily average	31.49
Average number of days care, per child	5.50
Largest number remaining on any one day	55
Smallest number remaining on any one day—opening day	10
Number of days maintenance furnished children	7,724
Number of days maintenance furnished employees	3,500

Car movement

AUTO TRIPS THIS FISCAL YEAR

Police trips	887
Court trips	417
Other trips	751
Total	2,055
Average daily trips	8.02
Average daily mileage	44.81
Total mileage	11,219

Financial statement

RECEIPTS	
Appropriation for salaries	\$12, 668. 11
Appropriation for maintenance	20, 331. 89
Total receipts	<u>33, 000. 00</u>
EXPENDITURES	
Salaries and extra services	12, 668. 11
Meats, fish, etc	\$983. 37
Flour	10. 03
Bread	324. 70
Groceries and provisions	1, 811. 73
Milk and cream	495. 30
Butter and eggs	198. 89
Fresh vegetables	157. 40
Total for food	3, 981. 42
Ice	84. 68
Laundry, when not done in institution	495. 30
Clothing	\$1, 230. 41
Shoes and repairs to same	708. 74
Total for clothing and shoes	<u>1, 939. 15</u>
Fuel	\$496. 28
Light	267. 54
Total for heat and light	763. 82
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same	3, 242. 65
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	179. 74
Purchase of motor vehicles and maintenance	1, 049. 70
Amusements	89. 58
Stationery, printing, and office expenses	324. 77
Telephone, including \$100 installation	113. 61
Current repairs and materials for same (remodeling building for institutional purposes):	
Carpenter work	4, 100. 00
Plumbing	350. 00
Painting	850. 00
Cement work	1, 800. 00
Plastering	250. 00
Superintending	250. 00
City refuse	50. 00
Miscellaneous	68. 61
Total expenditures	<u>32, 651. 14</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1929	348. 86

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF HOME CARE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

In submitting the third annual report of the Division of Home Care for Dependent Children in the District of Columbia, I feel it unnecessary to go into details as to the method of procedure and policy of this department as they have been dealt with before in previous reports.

I am pleased, however, to report that each year we are conscious of a greater improvement and development in the home economically and physically. I believe the standards which we require in these homes and assist the mother in reaching will be of untold value to the children when they go out and establish homes for themselves.

It is the aim of our workers not only to see the family and its needs as a group, but each member individually, thus making it possible to plan for the children as they arrive at the age of 16, when they must become self-supporting. This knowledge of the individuals in a home prevents the maladjustments occurring in the lives of young people starting out on their own responsibility.

I believe that the fact that our case load has not increased to any greater degree than is shown in this report is due largely to our efforts to convince applicants that there are possible resources which, if properly utilized, will enable them to make their own adjustment. In most instances these applicants receive this advice gratefully and often become more independent, self-respecting, and self-reliant.

Finally, before submitting the actual statistics, I wish to emphasize the fact again that we are very much encouraged in the work.

Statistics on home care

Cases on pay roll July 1, 1928-----	124
New cases approved from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929-----	41
Cases reinstated from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929-----	4
	169
Cases discontinued from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929-----	34
Cases on pay roll June 30, 1929-----	135
	434
Number of children in approved cases July 1, 1928-----	166
Number of children in approved cases July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929-----	10
Number of children in reinstated cases July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929-----	1
Number of children under 16 returned to school July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929-----	1
Number of children under 16 returned to home July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929-----	1
Number of children born after cases were approved July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929-----	1
	179
	613
Number of children in discontinued cases July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929-----	119
Number of children who reached 16 years of age July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929-----	15
Number of children removed from the home July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929-----	2
Number of children died July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929-----	4
	140
Number of children in families on pay roll June 30, 1929-----	473

Status of cases to June 30, 1929

Total number of cases approved since October, 1926-----	207
Cases with one child-----	95
Adequate income-----	39
Pending cases-----	27
Under investigation-----	27
Ineligible-----	23
Cases closed for various reasons-----	276
Referred to other agencies-----	41
 Total number of applications since October, 1926-----	 735

Appropriation for fiscal year from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929	\$112,010.00
Amount expended during fiscal year from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929-----	100,494.94
Cost to maintain families per month-----	8,374.58
Cost to maintain each family per month-----	62.03
Cost to maintain each child per month-----	17.68

This is not the total needed in the home to maintain family (\$62.03 a month) but only represents the average granted by the Board of Public Welfare, which is supplementary to other incomes in the home.

EMMA L. DAVIES, *Supervisor.*

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOL

I respectfully submit the fifth annual report of the District Training School. On June 30, 1929, we had present in the school 204 children, an increase of 17 for the past fiscal year. This small increase was due to the fact that practically all available beds were filled for the entire period and in consequence no new admissions could be accepted.

We have paroled seven children during the past year, all of whom have adjusted properly where placed. There has been nine absconders during the year; two of these were large high-grade colored girls, of whom no trace has been found. The other seven were large high-grade boys, none of whom we have been able to apprehend. As mentioned in a previous report, we get a large percentage of high-grade boys well up in their teens, who if not actually of the defective delinquent type were at least sent here as a consequence of delinquencies. Situated as we are with a large wood surrounding our buildings, it is practically impossible to prevent some of this type of boys from running away. Future development at the institution should undoubtedly contain suitable buildings for the care of this type of children.

The past year saw the first real work done in our school classes. We had five teachers, three of whom were assigned to primary work, one kindergarten teacher, and an assistant. About 96 children attended these classes regularly. We feel that appreciable progress was made and are looking forward during the coming year to increased effort and accomplishment. Organized play and recreation are still not developed here as they should be. The primary reasons for this are, first, lack of space, and second, due to the undeveloped state of our grounds. We have recently fitted up a large room in the basement of one of the new dormitories that is used as an assembly and recreation room. This has seating capacity for our present inmate population and contains a moderate-sized stage. In this room we hold religious services, entertainments, and hope soon to get equipment for having moving pictures. We have also secured a moderate amount of playground equipment, which will soon be erected and in operation. All these things will add greatly to the contentment and happiness of our children, and we certainly hope to go much further in this field.

In organized industrial work we have not done nearly as much as we wished. Again, this was due to lack of poor space for this type of work. With the opening of the two new dormitories we have space and are already organizing and developing industrial classes. Our children, though, have practically all been occupied in either schools or other gainful work. The girls are employed in the kitchen, dining rooms, the sewing room, the laundry, and general housekeeping. The boys when not going to school are employed on the farm and in the gardens. They do hauling, grubbing, digging trenches, grading, and clearing new ground. Many of them are assigned to assist the various mechanics. We have many evidences of great improvement in our children as a result of organized employment, and we are convinced that these children derive the most practical benefits from institutional life when they are taught regular habits of work in the particular line for which they seem most adapted. As the school accomplishments of these children are necessarily limited, and they can not be expected to exercise any great amount of discriminating judgment in any assigned task, it is evident that simple manual work is the thing for which they are best suited and is also the only field in which they can get the pleasure of accomplishment in work well done.

Our farm is improving every year. We are getting larger acreage under cultivation and the soil is becoming more productive. From the beginning of the institution we have grown practically all the vegetables and green produce that we have used. We also produce all the eggs and milk that are used in the institution. During the year our new cow barn and implement and tool sheds were completed and occupied. Our cow barn has the latest modern equipment

and our cows are already showing evidences of their good treatment by increased production. The chicken industry has developed and proved profitable. Provision is made in the coming fiscal year for the erection of two silos adjacent to our new cow barn. On the farm we are very desirous of starting a canning house, so that we may can all surplus vegetables, and are confident that this industry could be developed to such an extent that very soon we would be able to can all the vegetables that we would use during the winter months. It is estimated that \$3,000 would be sufficient to construct the building and supply the equipment. This construction work would be done by our own force of employees with the help of the boys. We also need on the farm a milk room for properly cooling and taking care of our milk and with sterilizing equipment for the milk cans and buckets; estimated cost, \$1,000. With these two additions to the farm and subsequently a small modern hog house, we feel that our farm would be pretty well equipped.

During the past year the bridge across the Little Patuxent River was started and completed. This improvement is a great source of satisfaction to this institution. It affords us an easy access from the farm to the main group of buildings and saves a great deal of time and expense in transporting supplies and produce between the two places. All piling for this bridge was taken from our own wood and delivered to the contractor at the site. The fill for the construction of the approaches was made with the institution equipment and labor. The saving to the District on account of this work was over \$2,500.

There was available this year an item of \$9,000 for drilling two artesian wells, one on the farm, and one for the new group of buildings. Work on these wells has been started, but at this writing neither well has been completed, nor do we know what quantity of water they will supply. The water situation here has been a serious problem from the beginning of the institution, the supply has been uncertain and always inadequate. If the two wells now under construction are not sufficiently productive for our needs it would seem imperative that we should take up the question of getting our water supply from the Little Patuxent River in some such manner as is now being done at Fort George G. Meade.

A contract has recently been let for the installation of one new 150-horse-power boiler. This additional heating equipment has been badly needed as we have been dependent on two old boilers over 25 years old that were transferred here from the District Jail. These two old boilers were woefully inefficient, unsafe, and inadequate. It is believed that they should be replaced in the near future with two new 75-horsepower boilers so that we will have some reserve heating equipment. Along with this installation there will be required a new brick smokestack to replace the present inadequate metal smokestack and at the same time larger main steam lines from the power plant will be necessary to supply the new buildings. It is recognized already that our steam lines are inadequate for heating the group of buildings as planned and unless some comprehensive planning is done at this early stage there can not help but be considerable waste of money in rearranging and replacing these steam lines at a very early date.

Two new cottages were completed near the end of this fiscal year and one of these cottages is already occupied. With these two new buildings we now have accommodations for 360 children and upon completion of the employees' building during the coming year we will have available one additional dormitory giving us accommodation for 400 children. It is not planned to ask for further appropriations for the construction of cottages at this time. Money will be available during the coming year for the construction of an employees' building and a residence for the superintendent. The employees' building has been badly needed and I am sure will be a great source of comfort and satisfaction to our staff.

In the main institution group our kitchen and dining-room facilities are already overtaxed. The kitchen is entirely inadequate, is dark, poorly ventilated and wholly unsuited for the purpose. In fact it was recognized in the beginning that it was only a makeshift until better facilities could be provided. The space for the storage and preparation of food is also entirely inadequate. For these reasons I am asking in the next budget an item of \$30,000 for the construction of a service building. This building is to contain dining rooms for 500 children and 60 employees, kitchens, pantries, cold-storage rooms, general storeroom and a bakery, together with the necessary equipment, steam, water, sewage, and electric-light connections.

Again I desire to call your attention as was done in our report for last year, to the undeveloped and unfinished condition of our grounds. The contour of the ground where our main group of buildings is located necessitates a tremendous amount of excavating and grading. Storm-water sewers are a necessity if ever we are to maintain any finished grades. No roads and walks except of an emergency character are built. If at any time in the near future we expect our grounds to be presentable we must have a special appropriation for this work. In the next budget there is a request for \$15,000 for this and other necessary improvements. This amount is necessary if we are to make any appreciable showing in our outside development and a like amount will be necessary for the year following before we will approach anywhere near a finished appearance.

There is granted us in the coming year permission to spend not to exceed \$1,000 for an engineering and landscape survey of our grounds. As is pointed out in our previous report there is much work along these lines that should be done if our institution is to be a well-planned, properly functioning unit. Only by a comprehensive survey of this sort can serious and costly mistakes be prevented and only by some such study, that is taking the group as a whole, can all the various utilities be made to coordinate and perform properly the functions demanded of them. The \$1,000 mentioned above is known to be inadequate for this work. In consequence it is recommended that legislation be secured in the coming Congress authorizing us to expend an additional \$2,000 to continue this study and that we be given wide discretion in the expenditure of this amount for the employment of whatever expert advice may be demanded. I believe that this amount spent as indicated would save many times over the initial outlay.

K. B. JONES, M. D., *Superintendent.*

Movement of population

	White		Colored		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Number in school July 1, 1928.	32	67	29	59	187
Admitted.	13	5	9	9	36
Total.	45	72	38	68	223
Paroled.	1	5	1	2	9
Absconded.	0	1	2	7	10
Died.	0	0	0	1	1
Remaining June 30, 1929.	44	66	35	58	203
Total.	45	72	38	68	223
Daily average number.					195

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries.	\$58,850.00
Appropriation for maintenance.	68,000.00
Appropriation for repairs to buildings and grounds.	5,000.00
Appropriation for furnishing and equipping 2 schoolrooms and 2 dormitories	7,000.00
Appropriation for purchase of auto school bus.	1,464.23
Appropriation for repairs to passenger auto.	48.10
Artesian wells, pumps, etc.	9,000.00
Steel girder bridge.	18,500.00
Boiler.	10,000.00
Balance for construction.	3,331.98
 Total receipts.	 181,194.31

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services	\$57,330.04
Meats, fish, etc.	\$6,877.67
Flour	259.43
Bread	2,900.73
Groceries and provisions	8,131.61
 Total for food	 \$18,169.44
Laundry when not done in institution	1,734.19
Laundry and cleaning supplies	201.74
Clothing	3,381.66
Shoes and repairs to same	2,824.91
Dry goods	2,729.11
 Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods	 \$8,935.68
Fuel	6,785.96
Light	4,127.40
Power	1,480.78
Engineers supplies	778.64
 Total for heat, light and power, and engineers supplies	 \$13,172.78
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same	2,016.54
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	547.85
Purchase of livestock	\$60.00
For blacksmithing and materials for same	22.50
Farm tools and appliances and repairs to same	1,027.10
Fertilizers and seeds	2,292.37
Forage	4,954.15
 Total for stable, farm, garden, etc	 \$8,356.12
School expenses	1,056.89
Amusements	734.61
Stationery, printing, and office expenses	233.60
Telephone	320.44
Current repairs and materials for same	8,976.01
Freight and express	722.75
Repair to trucks	604.27
Miscellaneous	1,882.14
Tires and tubes	54.27
Purchase of auto school bus	1,464.23
Repairs to passenger auto	48.10
Construction, improvements, and equipment	45,712.74
 Total expenditures	 \$172,274.43
Balance on hand June 30, 1929.	\$8,919.88

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN

WARDS AND THEIR COMMITMENTS

During the past year the period of training for each boy committed averaged about nine months, or about two months shorter than the usual period. This abridgement was necessary to relieve the frequently overcrowded condition at the receiving home and other social agencies having to do with the placement of wards in this school. In part it was also due to a slight upward trend in the growth of delinquency, and to the recommitment of a small percentage of dismissed boys, who, on account of their abbreviated periods having violated their probationary continuations, were recommitted for further training.

The general results of such commitments on the basis of the indeterminate period, as stated, while somewhat successful, did not equal those of the determinate or of fixed duration. The training given for a year, at best, is short and intensive, and it is thought that the full period is more productive of permanent and positive reactions.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

1. Elementary

Statistics compiled at intervals revealed that approximately 65 per cent of the annual enrollment of boys were in grades 5B through 7B. From conversations with many of them, three deductions in explanation of this condition were reached: After grade 7B, the school work begins to assume more difficult proportions, and the zeal for further accomplishments lessens; economic conditions in the home; and the natural desire to work and be self-supporting.

Importance was placed on individual teaching, and though practically impossible of effectuation in such a school, considerable interest in this direction was aroused among the general teaching corps, resulting in an achievement of practical and tangible results. As in former years, elementary classes ranging from the ungraded through the junior high school were conducted. There were also special classes for pupils in high schools. An unusually high percentage of boys were promoted; about 1 per cent failed.

2. Vocational

The necessity and importance of vocational training in the modern scheme for educational fitness were brought forcibly to the attention of each boy, with the pleasing result that there were more applications for courses in the different vocations than were offered, and, as well, could be considered by the present number of teachers.

Bricklaying was added to the present list of vocations, which are: Agriculture, automobile repairing, blacksmithing and wheelwrighting, concrete work, domestic science, electrical wiring, painting, plastering, carpentry, sewing, and shoe repairing.

A larger number of boys than usual availed themselves of the course in agriculture, which was made a definite phase of the regular vocational work. Individual home gardens were stressed, and with good success.

Seasonal crops were produced in abundance, though they suffered to an extent from various pestiferous insects that seem yearly to be the bane of farming.

The dairy, also considered as an important vocation, enjoyed a prosperous year. The daily average yield of milk was larger than ever and better on account of the comparative youth of the milking herd. Seven calves were born during the year.

3. Activities

Ministers and prominent citizens of Washington contributed most helpfully to the general educational uplift of the boys by their encouraging and timely addresses throughout the year. As a result, interest in both the regular Sunday school lessons and the vesper services was enlivened to an appreciable degree. Large crowds of parents and friends attended the vespers every visiting Sunday. Many on account of a lack of seating facilities in our school building were compelled to sit in its foyer or stand near its entrance during the services.

"Santa and the Givers," a Christmas cantata in three parts, rendered at the school on December 28, 1929, was well attended by many parents and friends.

The boys, divided into two competitive clubs, the "Nationals" and the "Olympics," held their annual field day on July 2, 1929 (postponed date). A "Victory cup," together with first and second place badges, were the gifts of the officials of the school and were awarded to the respective winners of the field events. Mr. Paul L. Kirby, assistant director of the Board of Public Welfare, presented the cup to the captain of the winning club, the "Olympics." Mr. Kirby's address was very helpful and enthusiastic to all boys, and in particular the captain who, in turn, upon receiving the cup, dedicated it to the field day of 1930. Miss Patricia Morss, chief of the child welfare division, also spoke interestingly, not only of the field events of the moment but of other countries. Rev. Daniel E. Wiseman, prominent Washington minister, added to the occasion by his kindly expressions of interest in the work of the school. The day was generously attended by members of the personnel of the Board of Public Welfare, juvenile court, parents and friends.

Throughout the year, motion pictures, radio concerts, music in many forms, athletics, and miscellaneous activities added materially to the general contentment of the boys. On March 4, 1929, the boys, 112 in all, attended the inaugural parade. Though mixed with the happy throng, all returned, true to their pledge of honor.

Sincere thanks and appreciation are hereby extended Mrs. Emmett J. Scott, member of the Board of Public Welfare, who, with her committee of friends, consistently displayed a splendid interest in the work of this school. As in other years, they worked most assiduously for the welfare and happiness of the wards of the board. At Christmas time they received the willing and ready cooperation of the kindly Mr. Joseph Makover, who was the host at his Republic Theater to hundreds of the city's unfortunate children, who not only enjoyed one of the season's current movie attractions, but received as well individual bags of Christmas goodies. At Easter, this interest was again displayed; the boys of this school and other children similarly situated, were the happy recipients of beautiful flowers and Easter eggs.

For their helpful influence and contribution to the above activities, and their general attitude of friendliness manifested toward the school, the Washington Sentinel, the Eagle, and the Washington Tribune are hereby given an appreciative meed of thanks, which are likewise rendered the Rev. Walter Brooks, who with a large number of members of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, made their annual visit to the school at Christmas time, and left their usual and enjoyable baskets of gifts to the boys.

To the members of the Twentieth Century Club, and the Thursday Afternoon Club, and individual donors of subscriptions to the numerous periodicals and magazines received by the boys, thanks are also given.

HEALTH

The health condition of the school throughout the year was one of the best in several years. Aside from minor ailments, the boys were practically free from sickness. Fresh air, sunshine, regularity of work, play, and rest, and strict enforcement of all rules pertaining to health habits, contributed largely to this condition. Close attention was also given the daily dietary, for only from good foods, well cooked and balanced, can boys effect any sort of program, health, or otherwise.

The dental work for the year was done by Dr. George H. Butcher, the medical by Dr. Charles O. Harris.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The need continues at the school for the additional buildings, hereinbelow listed, previously mentioned in certain annual reports and reported in several annual estimates. They are seriously needed in order that the work may be enlarged in proportion to the natural increase in the population, meet the needs of the board more efficiently, and assure a better general operation of the school:

Residence for the superintendent.

Chapel.

Central storeroom and laundry.

Two additional cottages for boys.

CONCLUSION

I wish to extend my appreciation and thanks to Mr. George S. Wilson, director of the board, for his invaluable aid in requesting the honorable Board of Commissioners to accept for the school for agricultural purposes for a term of three years, with the privilege of renewal, a portion of the public land, known as Parcel 247/8, approximating 27½ acres—the splendid and beneficent compliance of Col. U. S. Grant, 3d, the director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the Federal Government.

I desire further to thank the honorable Board of Public Welfare, the director thereof, District government officials, social agencies, and friends for their helpful interest and attitude throughout what may be easily considered as one of the most successful years of the present administration.

WENDELL P. TUCKER, *Superintendent.*

Movement of population

Number present June 30, 1929	112
Number admitted and readmitted	202
Total	314
Number discharged	179
Number absconded	23
Number remaining June 30, 1929	112
Total	314
Daily average number	110.9
Highest number at any time during the year	118
Lowest number at any time during the year	109
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees	8,853
Number of days' maintenance furnished inmates	40,526
Per capita cost	\$423.57

Balances

Unexpended:	
For salaries	\$604.32
For maintenance	26.62
For repairs to buildings	21.40
For manual training equipment	14.92
For temporary labor	58.26
For motor vehicle purchase	25.55

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries	\$32,600.00
Appropriation for maintenance	22,500.00
Appropriation for repairs	2,500.00
Appropriation for temporary labor	500.00
Appropriation for manual training equipment	1,250.00
Appropriation for motor vehicle purchase	475.00
Total receipts	59,825.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services.....	\$32, 437. 42
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$5, 538. 32
Flour.....	149. 73
Bread.....	1, 681. 04
Groceries and provisions.....	3, 947. 45
 Total for food.....	11, 316. 54
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	239. 28
Clothing.....	1, 668. 26
Shoes and repairs to same.....	961. 31
Dry goods.....	592. 76
 Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	3, 222. 33
Fuel.....	646. 65
Power.....	2, 000. 00
 Total for heat, light, and power.....	2, 646. 65
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	525. 67
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	95. 08
Medical attendance.....	
Farm tools and appliances.....	6. 30
Fertilizers and seeds.....	204. 20
Forage.....	2, 300. 73
 Total for stable, farm, garden, etc.....	2, 511. 23
School expenses.....	155. 13
Amusements.....	26. 49
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....	93. 77
Telephone.....	133. 37
Car tickets.....	40. 00
Current repairs and materials for same, repairs to buildings.....	2, 478. 60
Stamps.....	42. 00
Manual training equipment.....	1, 235. 08
Miscellaneous.....	174. 74
Motor vehicle purchase.....	449. 45
 Total expenditures.....	59, 073. 93
Balance on hand June 30, 1929.....	751. 07

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL

CHILDREN RECEIVED

All children cared for in this institution are wards of the Board of Public Welfare. The majority of our children come to us directly from juvenile court after their commitment to the board. In most instances the court has recommended the placement of these children in this institution. The children received in this manner are behavior problems, many of them having been on probation prior to their commitment. Our chief function, therefore, is the care of children who have shown antisocial or delinquent tendencies. They are children who have failed to make a satisfactory social adjustment in their own homes, in school, or in the neighborhood environment. Three-fourths or more of these children come from homes where there was little or no supervision. This absence of supervision connotes a corresponding lack of training, guidance, and discipline. Such conditions existing over a period of years results in a development of antisocial attitudes which can not be changed by any known form of corrective treatment of short duration, but the majority of these cases do respond to intelligent treatment of long duration. Probably two-thirds of these children have developed marked personality defects, character defects, and conduct disorders which manifest themselves in serious acts of delinquency. At least 25 per cent of these children can not rightfully be regarded as delinquents, since it is quite evident that their difficulties were chiefly due to a lack of proper home care; these children quickly respond to intelligent treatment.

TREATMENT

The problem of delinquency is difficult and complex, and it is not easy to clearly define our methods of remedial treatment. In the first place, there are as many types of delinquency as there are diseases. In each individual case many factors are involved. Each case requires individual treatment. Just as a physician can not prescribe a definite course of treatment for all patients so also we can not plan a definite course of treatment for all delinquents. Each case must be handled individually. Generally speaking, behavior problems must be worked out through the skillful handling of everyday situations in the child's life, all of which involve social or antisocial attitudes, standards of conduct, habits of action, and delinquent ideas. Miss Van Waters says: "Children thrive most where they are part of a busy community, interested in worth while activities." Children in this institution do immediately become a part of a busy community. We recognize the child's need for successful experience. Certain duties and responsibilities are given every child. An interest is taken in the child's personal projects which often need direction. Our first aim is to create an environment and an atmosphere which will tend to stimulate social conduct. We seek to obtain obedience without domination. A certain daily regime is necessary in an institution but we have reduced rules and regulations to a minimum and have avoided anything like an attempt to regulate every detail of the child's life. We have tried to leave room for the growth of individuality and self-direction. A merit system which uses the principle of reward and punishment has been used effectively for two years.

SEGREGATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

The children are divided into three groups. The girls occupy a separate cottage, and boys under 12 years of age are maintained in a group separate from the boys over 12 years of age. The three groups are still further segregated by separate playgrounds and separate playrooms. All children are allowed to associate together at certain times under supervision. Our experience would indicate that a normal association between boys and girls is helpful

and produces better results than can be obtained through the practice of absolute segregation of the sexes. Within the institution the children are allowed a large measure of freedom. They are neither locked in nor fenced in, and while supervision is necessary, it is kept in the background as much as possible; they do not feel that they are being watched. Our children are not entirely confined to the institution, and fully 25 per cent leave the institution each week. Children who have no other means of obtaining spending money and who can be trusted are permitted to mow lawns and do other work in the neighborhood. As a reward for good conduct all children are allowed visits home and to attend ball games and other forms of entertainment in the city.

We now possess a modern outdoor swimming pool, tennis court, basket-ball court, and considerable playground paraphernalia. A second tennis court is under construction and alterations are being made on our playgrounds which will extend and improve them. We are indebted to Mount Alto Hospital for the permission granted our children to attend movies and other entertainments in the Red Cross Building. We are permitted to attend these entertainments twice each week throughout the year. We are also indebted to Mrs. Laura V. Dann, who has arranged numerous outings for our children during the year.

RECOMMENDATION

Any one who has dealt with the problem of delinquency over a period of years must realize that there are many gaps and defects in our program of treatment. There is a distinct lack of continuity of treatment. The individual delinquent comes in contact with several agencies and many workers in the same agency; one after another—truant officers, probation officers, institutional workers, investigators, private agencies, and psychiatrists. Within each agency there are many changes in personnel. In spite of many sincere attempts on the part of various workers and agencies to cooperate, the fact remains that at different times, different workers attempt to diagnose and treat these cases—different methods are used and differences of opinion naturally arise. It seems to me that if we hope to develop a well-rounded plan of treatment we must first develop a psychiatric clinic adequately staffed with a stable personnel who can, by the application of scientific methods of inquiry, competent psychiatric, psychological, and social diagnosis, develop sound and constructive methods of treatment. Such a clinic should be used by all agencies. All serious cases of delinquency should be referred to such a clinic and a definite plan of treatment provided and followed. The more serious cases should be carried actively by such a clinic regardless of the agency that is caring or supervising the child. A psychiatric study of 250 children in St. Louis brought out a great variety of mental conditions—"mental disease, psychoneurosis, psychopathic personality, epilepsy, endocrine disturbance, mental conflict, feeble-mindedness, and many and various forms of mental maladjustment which undoubtedly were fundamental factors in their delinquent behavior."

In view of these findings and other studies which have been made it seems quite obvious that the average social worker is not adequately trained to cope with these problems. This institution would welcome the establishment of such a central clinic and would welcome its guidance and direction. We would also welcome a decision as to the future of this institution. The question of its being moved to a new location should be settled. If the institution is to remain in its present location for three to five years, steps should be taken to build a gymnasium. We have no adequate provision for indoor activities and this factor is a serious handicap during the winter months. I would suggest the purchase of a small motorized cultivator. This would be quite adequate for the cultivation of the 4 or 5 acres which we use for the production of the garden produce. The maintenance would probably be less than the two horses which we now use. Our horses are both very old and must be replaced in the near future. If our barn were enlarged and remodeled it could be converted into a gymnasium.

REPAIRS

During the past year we have continued the work of painting and remodeling the main building. The main halls are now in good condition. We are at present engaged in plastering and painting the boys' dormitories. The outside of the main building has been repaired and painted. This work was

spread over a period of two years. A rest room has been provided and furnished in the schoolhouse for the school-teachers. We have been able to secure many shrubs from the Government hotels, which aided in beautifying our grounds. Three thousand loads of earth were secured from another department free of charge; it enabled us to level, grade, and extend our playgrounds. The old swimming pool has been filled in and graded. Several hundred feet of drainage tile has been laid to prevent erosion on the small boys' playground. The cottage needs considerable repair. Our roofs are in urgent need of repair. We are in need of new laundry equipment and furniture. Most of our furniture is old and our equipment is obsolete or worn-out. Bathing facilities for the large boys are inadequate, obsolete, and unsightly, and should be replaced immediately.

E. W. CASSIE, *Superintendent.*

Movement of population

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number in school June 30, 1928.	74	21	95
Number admitted.	166	54	220
Total.	240	75	315
Discharges.	168	50	218
Absconded.	2	—	2
Remaining.	70	25	95
Total.	240	75	315

Daily average, 93.

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries, \$22,050 plus \$2,400 for deficiency	\$24,450.00
Appropriation for maintenance	24,600.00
Appropriation for repairs	6,000.00
Appropriation for temporary labor	500.00
Money transferred from court orders to the Industrial Home School fund	844.80
Total receipts	56,394.80

Salaries from Industrial Home School fund	\$222.00
Salaries from temporary labor fund	498.59
Salaries and extra services	24,106.97

Meats, fish, etc.	2,144.96
Flour	71.46
Bread	1,503.42
Groceries and provisions	6,228.45
Milk	3,599.13

Total for food	13,547.42
Ice	304.33

Laundry and cleaning supplies	547.73
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Clothing	1,316.12
Shoes and repairs to same	1,289.24

Dry goods	776.63
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Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods	3,381.99
Fuel	2,397.43

Light	959.40
Power	428.96

Engineers' supplies	173.42
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Total for heat, light, and power, and engineers' supplies	3,959.21
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Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same-----	\$498.90
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments-----	153.78
Medical attendance and dental work-----	991.97
Blacksmithing and materials for same-----	\$73.50
Farm tools and appliances-----	88.00
Fertilizers and seeds-----	105.40
Forage-----	319.44
 Total for stable, farm, garden, etc-----	586.34
School expenses-----	18.84
Athletic equipment-----	46.09
Stationery, printing, and office expenses-----	217.50
Telephone and telegrams-----	4.55
Car tickets-----	150.00
Current repairs and materials for same-----	5,984.43
Household supplies and replacement-----	401.02
Hair cuts-----	187.75
Miscellaneous-----	176.81
 Total expenditures-----	55,986.22
Balance on hand June 30, 1929-----	408.58

REPORT OF THE HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Home for Aged and Infirm:

Reviewing the first year of my administration as superintendent of this institution, I desire to call your attention to what we have aimed to do toward the care, comfort, and happiness of our 468 charges.

A gate placed at our only entrance and guarded by three watchmen serving in 8-hour shifts has done much toward the protection of our produce, the prevention of unlawful use of our roads, as well as our river front. This gate has barred the undesirable joy rider and has made it possible for our inmates to enjoy the roads in the evenings; it also has preserved quiet for their rest at night.

Seventy-five park benches have been purchased which has contributed largely to the outdoor enjoyment of those able to avail themselves of the opportunity.

Fifty-four 5-ton truck loads of junk have been returned to the District of Columbia property yard, totaling a return of approximately \$2,100 to the United States Treasury.

Five dilapidated unsightly buildings detrimental to any Government institution have been razed.

A temporary addition to our infirmary, 24 by 40 feet, has been erected for the accommodation of the white women, relieving a much congested condition.

A permanent brick garage, 30 by 36 feet, has been built; this is for storing and repair work of all our motor vehicles, trucks, and tractor. The foregoing work has been done by our regular force.

The 3-year reroofing program of our original buildings that was estimated to cost \$24,000 we now expect to complete in two years at a total cost of \$16,000.

Much broken-down fencing has been replaced as well as repaired. Fifteen acres of valuable pasture land has been inclosed, thereby reducing the cost of our dairy products.

Thirty-six thousand dollars' worth of farm produce at a cost of \$25,000 has materially reduced our per capita.

Our chicken plant showed a profit of \$169 (the first time in 12 years when the production has exceeded the cost of operation).

At the writing of this report we are engaged in the extensions of three wards and the enlargement of the dining room; this will relieve our crowded conditions, our present capacity being but 400.

I wish to extend my thanks to the Board of Public Welfare, to the various departments of the District government, and to the Efficiency Bureau for their cooperation.

To my coworkers at the home I extend my appreciation and thanks for their loyal and efficient support.

FRANK B. HASKELL, *Superintendent.*

Movement of population

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Inmates, July 1, 1928					
Admitted	98	50	169	122	439
Readmitted	37	18	67	49	171
Total	135	68	236	171	70
Discharged	57	15	42	20	134
Died	13	6	36	38	93
Inmates, June 30, 1929	101	54	175	123	453
Total	171	75	253	181	680
Daily average					448.70
Largest number of inmates at one time, Apr. 16, 1929					468.00
Smallest number of inmates at one time, Sept. 13, 1928					432.00
Per capita cost (including temporary labor, salaries, and maintenance)					\$237.56

Livestock on hand June 30, 1929

Cattle:		Horses and mules-----	21
Bulls, purebred Holstein ¹ -----	4	Poultry:	
Cows, purebred Holstein-----	28	Turkeys-----	4
Heifers, purebred Holstein-----	16	Chickens, old-----	190
Calves, purebred Holstein-----	1	Chickens, young, No. 2-----	815
Hogs:		Keet-----	1
Boars-----	2	Hogs:	
Fat hogs-----	25	Sows-----	20
Shoats-----	32		
Pigs-----	21		

Summary of farm activities

Products:			
Hogs-----		\$5, 980. 00	
Dairy-----		11, 878. 92	
Dairy increase value stock-----		3, 600. 00	
Poultry-----		1, 100. 60	
Poultry increase value stock-----		55. 13	
Vegetables-----		8, 383. 24	
Forage-----		5, 912. 50	
Total products-----			\$36, 910. 39
Expenses:			
Hogs-----		2, 398. 66	
Hogs decrease value stock-----		2, 193. 40	
Dairy-----		9, 422. 19	
Poultry-----		986. 13	
Vegetables and forage-----		10, 296. 64	
			25, 297. 02
Net gain for year-----			11, 613. 37

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriations, 1929:			
Salaries-----		\$45, 910. 00	
Salaries, Welsh bill-----		5, 800. 00	
Temporary labor-----		2, 000. 00	
Maintenance-----		53, 000. 00	
Maintenance, transfer voucher, Industrial Home School-----		2, 000. 00	
Repairs to buildings, 1928-29 (balance)-----		2, 885. 14	
Repairs to buildings and grounds, 1929-----		12, 000. 00	
Total receipts-----			123, 595. 14

EXPENDITURES

Salaries-----		\$49, 459. 88	
Salaries, deductions-----		2, 225. 34	
Maintenance:			51, 685. 22
Food:			
Meats and fish-----		12, 358. 45	
Flour and meal-----		2, 084. 30	
Groceries and provisions-----		12, 871. 58	
Total for food-----			27, 314. 33
Clothing and dry goods-----			
Shoes and leather-----		580. 24	
Dry goods and clothing-----		2, 089. 04	
Total for clothing and shoes-----			2, 669. 28

¹ 1 bull loaned.

Maintenance—Continued.

Fuel, light, and heat—	
Fuel	\$10, 567. 14
Engineer supplies	718. 16
Light supplies	42. 74
Total for fuel, light, and heat	\$11, 328. 04
House furnishings	2, 482. 45
Drugs and medical supplies	504. 30
Farm and stables:	
Harness and harness repairs	185. 84
Horse shoes and blacksmith materials	36. 74
Farm tools and appliances	540. 11
Seed	619. 46
Forage	5, 971. 02
Virus and spraying material	171. 64
Tractors and trucks	331. 34
Purchase of 4 mules	971. 00
Total for farm and stables	8, 827. 15
Miscellaneous:	
Stationery and office supplies	125. 16
Car tokens	5. 00
Current repairs	418. 54
Miscellaneous	145. 54
Phone	131. 93
Coal hauling	960. 00
Total for miscellaneous	1, 786. 17
Temporary labor	2, 000. 00
Repairs to buildings, 1928-29	2, 885. 14
Repairs to buildings, 1929	11, 941. 49
Total expenditures	123, 423. 57
Unexpended balances:	
Savaries	24. 78
Maintenance	88. 28
Repairs to buildings, 1929	58. 51
Total unexpended balances	171. 57
Total	123, 595. 14

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

During the past fiscal year there has been witnessed under our present superintendent, Mr. Frank B. Haskell, a great improvement in the business administration of the Home for Aged and Infirm.

There has been a more systematic effort in the conduct of the farm; an excellent beginning for the beautification of the lawns surrounding the buildings.

A decided improvement in the internal cleanliness of the various wards—the removal of vermin-infested partitions in the infirmary, giving also a freer circulation of air.

A wise selection of employees with a view of obtaining greater efficiency and cooperation as well as a degree of congeniality never before attained since I have been an employee of this institution.

The removal of the hogs from the immediate neighborhood of the homes of the various workmen and from the vicinity of the wards has done much to eliminate the fly breeding, though we still have several flies with us.

The hospital or infirmary has been enlarged so that we have been able to remove nearly all bed patients from the dormitories, placing them by this means directly under my care and within easy accessibility of the nurses, resulting in more accuracy and a greater regularity in the administration of medicines, the serving of meals, and promptness in personal attention necessary to bed-ridden patients.

We have had about the average number of deaths though more than the usual number of patients have been received from Gallinger Hospital, whose vitality was at such a low ebb that their demise was only a matter of a few days or weeks.

Causes of deaths during the year:

Cerebral hemorrhage	22
Gastritis	14
Nephritis	7
Indigestion	4
Bronchitis	1
Cardiac hypertrophy	22
Asthma	2
Epilepsy	1
Angina pectoris	1
Malnutrition	19
	93

ARTHUR N. MELOY, M. D.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE

The superintendent herewith submits to you and the Board of Public Welfare the thirty-sixth annual report of the Municipal Lodging House.

Compared with the report of a year ago it is disclosed that there were 48 less men cared for this year than last year, and 197 less from foreign countries cared for than a year ago; and less colored men cared for than during the preceding year by 46.

The average cared for during these summer nights is a little larger than a year ago.

Only absolutely necessary repairs have been made, bearing in mind the demolition of this building some future time and the transfer of work to new quarters, as embodied in the plans of the United States Government. Yet these repairs are cared for promptly for the sake of the welfare, cleanliness, and safety of all occupants of the institution.

The superintendent's resignation, recently tendered, effective on the 15th day of September, 1929, leaves the office of the superintendent vacant on that date.

The two other employees, Rose Parsons, cook, and C. E. Taylor, foreman, are capable, efficient, and reliable, and should have the encouragement, cooperation, and good will of all concerned in this branch of welfare work in the National Capital.

L. V. SCHERMERHORN,
Superintendent.

Population

Native born:	
White-----	7,965
Colored-----	2,006
Foreigners-----	94
 Total-----	 10,065
Single men-----	9,545
Married men-----	520
Employment secured-----	900
Sent to hospital-----	25

Financial statement

Appropriation for salaries-----	\$3,480.00
Appropriation for maintenance-----	3,000.00
	 6,480.00

EXPENDITURES

For salaries-----	3,472.28
For food and ice-----	1,641.76
For laundry and cleaning-----	384.37
For house furnishings-----	69.41
For heat and light-----	516.92
For repairs-----	223.17
For miscellaneous-----	62.99
 Total expenditures-----	 6,370.90
Balance, June 30, 1929-----	109.10

**REPORT OF THE TEMPORARY HOME FOR FORMER SOLDIERS AND
SAILORS**

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries and services-----	\$3,720.00
Appropriation for maintenance-----	9,500.00
Total receipts-----	13,220.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and services-----	3,720.00
Meats, fish, etc.-----	\$3,280.42
Flour-----	14.15
Bread-----	425.11
Groceries and provisions-----	2,168.93
Milk-----	219.95
Total for food-----	6,108.56
Ice-----	299.23
Laundry when not in institution-----	229.04
Dry goods-----	236.81
Fuel-----	278.26
Light-----	383.68
Gas-----	498.68
Total for heat, light, and gas-----	1,160.62
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same-----	330.09
Stationery-----	62.17
Car tokens-----	15.00
Removal of ashes-----	31.20
Repairs to building (plumbing)-----	899.61
Total disbursements-----	13,092.33
Balance on hand June 30, 1929-----	127.67

Movement of population

Number of inmates June 30, 1928-----	29
Admitted during the year-----	2,602
Readmissions during the year-----	51
Total-----	2,682
Discharged during the year-----	2,647
Number of inmates June 30, 1929-----	35
Daily average-----	37
Largest number of inmates at any one time-----	58
Smallest number of inmates at any one time-----	19

Private fund

Receipts:	
Balance on hand June 30, 1928-----	\$1,612.49
From rents-----	1,103.00
From interest and insurance refund-----	420.26
Total-----	3,135.75

Disbursements:

Salaries and extra services	\$280.00
Insurance and liability to board members	510.90
Repairs to hot-water heater	52.50
Supplies and feeds to the home	341.59
Miscellaneous	43.70
Total	<u>1,228.69</u>
Receipts	3,135.75
Disbursements	<u>1,228.69</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1929	1,907.06

T. A. HUDLOW, *Superintendent.*

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